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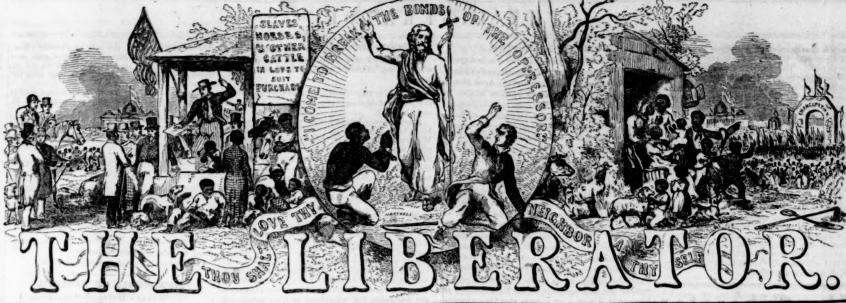
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extremisements making less than a square inines for 75 ets .- one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aua receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS 180, EDREND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Patletps. [This Committee is responsible ancial economy of the paper-not for



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 1112.

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS. 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the Americal Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

10L XXII. NO. 18.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1852.

Refuge of Oppression. THE FROM THE 'SOLDIER OF POR-

TUNE'

BOSTON, March 15, 1852. a Sin :- We are fast getting rid of Free Soilfor a better feeling South? The contro n Southern Democrats on their former pon abstract principles will give our ene-strongest hopes of triumph. We must again, as in 1848, and let them conquer.

hat point may defeat us.

A call your friendly attention to a perr. I perceive, that in a speech of Mr. Free Sul member from Massachusetts, as having attempted to justify his own nationality by alleging that all Democrats and to prove it, quoted an isolated part of which, as Chuirman of a Committee, I on, which, as Carriella of a Committee, I directed to report in a Massachusetts Con-Mr. Cabell, of Florida, asked if the Mr. lated from was the Chairman of the Na-Democrat.' Now I cannot give Rantoul direct, as I should do, if face to face, behas the floor and I have not. I would give of my professional life for half an hour him on that floor, and expose the false conhe has attempted to fasten on me and the Democrats of Massachusetts. But what I perments of Massachusetts. But what I know of you and my friends at Washington is, it made any false impression such as to respond to the front me. He has dishonestly so a part of a resolution which expressed an notice from me. In an assumestry in a part of a resolution which expressed an entiment as common to the North, and superconclusion, which repudiated it as a populated probably no man in New England has spoken more distinctly or uniformly in dethe South, under the Constitution, than I lyet the independent men who stand up thagainst functicism in all its forms are ally, by the South, indiscriminately classed se who punder for home popularity to the ab-My whole political course stamps Ranmation will falsended; and yet that truth takes it. While I was sitting as a magrying the rioters who rescued a fugitive slave n, Mr. Rantoul was trying to rescue another deering as a 'higher law's dvocate, and de-

men and compromise at home, while the traitors encouraged abroad. This injustice of a porth-I mean the Whigs-is a fruitful Among volumes of like spreches and writings of amag commes of the specifies and writings of ever since abolitionism became political, I send the Address of the State Committee, prepared ne as Chairman, in 1848. These are my delib-e opinious of Free Sulfism, and of the union of them and Sulfism.

court the constitution dity of the Fugitive

The South ton readily seize upon this, espe-y Whigs, like Mr. Cabell, and thus, by listen-

and encouraging the imputation, injure the

to brand others as being as bad as him-

them and Southern Democrats, he ides of defending myself on this point seems neas absurd as if I was called upon to prove identity. I have had but one opinion on this sub-sine at became political. In 1840 I traced po-al abilitionism to the control of the control of the identity. abilitationism to the Hartford Convention in In 1844, on the 4th of July, I made the first that was uttered in Massachusetts in favor of metation of Texas, and therein strongly conand anti-slavery disunion. In 1846 I reported carried the following resolution in the Massachus State Democratic Convention, September 16:—

Resolved. That we hold to the integrity of the as established by the Constitution, and thereest deprecate, as disunion in its worst form, the ats of any party or class of men to stigmatize and ce one portion of the Union for its domestic cons, with which the Constitution does not in-and of the propriety of which each State is its

This has always been my political action whenev-

or last Convention, after Mr. Rantonl had been to the Free Soil party and opposed the re Law, and when the attempt was made by dothers to abolitionize the Democratic party, weed as Charles. used as Chairman of the Committee on that Land the Convention carried through these tions, August 20, 1851;—

lved, That the Democratic party is pre-emiformal, anti-sectional, and for the Union as a ion—that it has always sustained, and can n its supremacy in the Union by athering men and measures. in men and measures, reposing on its funda-principles of excluding all tests marked by lines, South or North, East or West, and by to the sound sense of the people of each State ricky their domestic policy and institutions. The control of the people of each State wealth fully and unreservedly adopts the res-ofth National Democratic Convention at ten 1848, as the only true Democratic erced. in 1848, at the only true Democratic Convention at in 1848, at the only true Democratic creed. d. That the Bultimore platform covers, and det to embrace, the whole question of slave a Congress, and therefore we go for a faithing of, and acquie-cence in, all the Comprosures settled by the last Congress.

This was the position which the 'Hunker' Demos Mr. Rantoni calls them, occupied when, as resents, they were within one step as near dismass he was when he joined the Free Soil and in his Lynn speech, April 31, 1851. (when lers nominated him for Congres,) declared that 'the Fugitive Slave Law is unjust, astitutional, in derogation of the fundamental as of free government, and ought to be specified forever repealed. And yet Mr. Cabell, a n Whig, pretends he can see no difference a Mr. Rantoul and Mr. Hallett.

Convention in 1849, which was the most rul we ever had to keep out abolitionism, because our Democrats were smarting under the feeled of Gen. Case by Gen. Taylor,) and when he Barnburners of New York were overrunning is, the test was put to abolitionize our party, by making anti-slavery one of his elements. This was accessfully resisted, and the Free Soilers were put to the control of the property of the property of the property of the question of slavery or anti-slavery should not be made a national party test. This was the conclusion of that very resolution of which Mr. clusion of that very resolution of which Mr. quoted half and left out the negation of

dare say that I am troubling you with a matter little importance; and I would never descend notice this for myself alone; but, from the posi-

the best way of protecting the State rights of the South, in reclaiming their fogitives, is to tie up the hands of Congress in enforcing the Constitution! This new 'State rights' leaves it to abolition States to put an end to all Southern State rights in the restitution of the fugitives, which the Constitution guaranties to them. By the same rule, we should leave it to the States to enforce the revenue and other laws of the Union, or let them alone, at their option. And this brings us back to the old Confederation. Why, the South would never have made the Union but for this guaranty for their rights of property; and now they are to be told that 'State rights' mean that this guaranty for their rights of property; and now they are to be told that 'State rights' mean that this guaranty for their rights of property; and now they are to be told that 'State rights' mean that this guaranty is to be enforced or let alone, at the whin of the free States, with such agitators as Rantoul, Hale and Sumner to stimulate them to resist all laws, State or national, to restore fugitives to their claimants. Surely, the South cannot consent even

by sustain the laws necessary to a faithful enforce-ment of the Fugitive Law, and put an end to fur-diately or immediately, from this original."—FORTESment of the Fagitive Law, and put an end to fur-ther slave agitation in Congress. Let us get rid of this disturbing cause of sectional strife, North and South, by leaving it where the Constitution and the sovereign police of the States placed it, and the be sovereign police of the States placed it, and the 'Neither the Senate nor the people can give us 'Neither the Senate nor the people can give us

Very truly yours, 3. F. HALLETT. To Hon. GEO. W. THOMPSON, M. C., Virginia.

### DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.

The Washington Union, in a long article, exulting over the recent adoption of the Compromise Resolu-tion in the U.S. House of Representatives, says—

'Mr. Hillyer's resolution simply affirms the finality of the Compromise. Had that resolution depended on the vote of the Northern Whigs alone, it would have been roled down, 27 to 10—that is, by a majority of almost three to one! Such is the support which the policy of President Fillmore, on the sec-

Had Mr. Hillver's resolution depended upon the

## Selections.

ILLEGALITY OF SLAVERY.

Extracts from an ' Address of the Executive Comto the Abolitionists of the State of New York '-

to be clearly uncerstood.

When we say that slaveholding cannot be legalized, we mean to express something besides the truism that human governments, constitutions, statutes, and judicial decisionments, constitution that the mora cent in the sight of most appoint that the mora sence and the common area, we assume that the mora sence and the common and the friends of most more techniques, and the constitution that the mora sence and the common among the friends of the collection of t

didge such acts to be void.'—Coke.

'It is commonly laid down, that Acts of Parliament, contrary to reason, are void.'—BLACKSTONE.

'An act of Parliament may be void from its first reastion, as an act against natural equity.'—HOBART.

claimants. Surely, the South cannot consent even to seem to co-operate with Northern agitators by creation, as an act against natural equity.—Hobarian dopting this abolition construction of State rights and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is of course, superior and dictated by God himself, is of course, and the course of the co And yet the only way to avoid such an inference is to recognize the binding efficacy of the compromise resolutions of the last Congress, and thereman laws have any validity, if contrary to this, and

any dispensation for not obeying this universal law

any dispensation for not obeying this universal law of justice.'—Cicero.

'Against these' (i. e. equity and justice) 'there is no proscription, OR STATUTE, or usage, and should any be enacted, THEY WOULD NOT BE STATUTES, but only corrupt customs.'—Da.

H. STEEL.
The reasonableness of law is the soul of law.

-Jenks. 'The right of the case is the law of the case.'-

Several Jurists.

Where the foundation is weak, the structure falls.

What is invalid from the beginning, cannot be made valid by length of time. —Nozes.

Of law, no less can be acknowledged than that jority of almost three to one! Such is the support which the policy of President Filmore, on the sectional issues, receives from the Whig party of the homage, the least as feeling her care, and the great-

est as not exempted from her power.'-HOOKER.

'Those rights which God and nature have estab-Had Mr. Hillyer's resolution depended upon the been sustained by a majority of 36 to 20—that is, by almost two to one!

These facts give a distinct and final answer to the North deserves the support and co-operation of North deserves the support and co-operation of municipal laws to be inviolable. On the contrary Southern men, who are mindful of the constitutional rights and the most important interests of that secor destroy them, unless the owner himself shall commit some act that amounts to a forfeiture. - BLACK

> The law, therefore, which supports SLAVERY, must necessarily be condemned as cruel, for every feeling of human nature advocates liberty. Slavery is introduced through human wickedness, but God advocates liberty, by the nature which he has given to min.'—Ib.
>
> Such is the Common Law of England and Ameri-

Extracts from an 'Address of the Executive Cominitee of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society,
to the Abolitionists of the State of New York'—

The fourth proposition of our Constitution extoresses the two fold idea, that slaveholding cannot to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as a paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as a paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as a paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as a paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as a paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as a paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as a paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation, is not to recognize it as paramount to legislation and the paramoun

what then becomes of legalized slavery? There egal by any human g.vernments, constitutions, stated, or judicial decisions.

The first claim of this declaration is only another form of the first proposition in the series, and accordingly enters into the creed of the Anti-Slavery Societies previously established. Yet we think it closely cause the binding authority of law is in them, and adheres to them. They always were and those cause the binding attribute of law is in them, and connected with the accord clause, in respect to which here will be doubt. On this point, therefore, we wish our sentiments, and the reasons they rest upon, to be clearly understood.

When we say that slaveholding cannot be legalized, we mean to express something besides the truism that the mean to express something besides the truism be for the least value. Warranty deeds would be

order to this, there is nothing wanting but that the National Democratic Committee, I do not want my friends to be misled, whatever my enemics may be hird my back.

If Mr. Cahell, though a Southern Whig, really desires to strengthen the Northern sentiment for Union and the constitutional rights of the South, he will not take satisfaction, on reflection, non having co-operated with Mr. Rantonl, in his coarse sneer at eating Southern dist, and in his attempt to park ments and Kings are controlled—by which parkers he stime there he stanks, or as anywhere near him, in his pretended doctrine of State rights.

This doctrine, artfully used by Mr. Rantonl to holditionize Northern Denoc ats, and obfuscate the South, with a notion of his witra State rights and these tway of protecting the State rights of the South, in reclaiming their fugitives, is to the units of the set way of protecting the State rights of the South, in reclaiming their fugitives, is to the up the hands of Congress in enforcing the Constitutional mights of the northern sentiment of the northern sentiment of the state of

Was it legalized by the decision of Lord Mansfield, of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of New York, Stanly, of North Carolina, Gentry, of Yonnessee, Landry, of Louisiana, and Mr. Marshall of Kentucky. The attendance was rather thin. The Caucus fixed upon Baltimore as the place, and the thirteen United States, July 4, 1776, 'that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?'

Was it legalized by the Articles of Confederation, that contained not a syllable concerning it?

Was it created by the Federal Constitution or-

re life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?'
Was it legalized by the Articles of Confederaion, that contained not a syllable concerning it?
Was it created by the Federal Constitution or-

dained by 'the people of the United States,' to 'es-tablish justice,' to 'secure the blessings of liberty tablish justice,' to 'secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity,' to 'guarantee in every State in this Union a republican form of government, 'to secure for each one of them the benefits of the writ of Habeas Corpus,' and to provide that a no person, shall be deprived of liberty, without due process of law,' which, (according to Judge Story, sustained by Lord Coke,) means 'the lawful judgment of his peers,' 'due presentment or indictment, and being brought in to answer thereto,' 'the right of Irial, according to process and proceedings of Common Law?'

Slaveholders in Congress know perfectly well that there is not a shadow of legality in American Slavery. The late John C. Calboun once betrayed his labeled to the common the second of the Whig administration out of order, this was no place for Whigs to remain; and he then withdrew.

Compromise principles of the Whig administration out of order, this was no place for Whigs to remain; and he then withdrew.

Those voting in the negative against the decision were Southern men, except Stanly of North Carolina, Morchead and Cullom of Tennessee, and two Kentuckians. Among the affirmatives were Fowler of Mussachusetts, Wade of Ohio, Campbell of Ohio, and Sackett, Schoolcraft of New York, and others.

Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, with much feeling, said he would make one more effort to save the united Whig party, and offered a resolution, in substance, that in fixing the time and place, the Whigs did not commit themselves, unless the Compromises were final. [Report indefinite.]

Slaveholders in Congress know perfectly well that there is not a shadow of legality in American Slavery. The late John C. Calhoun once betrayed his consciousness of the fact. And by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, it was avowed in the Senate, during the pendency of the Fugitive Slave Bill. He objected to the provision to amend by providing for a trial by the provision to amend the provision to amend the provision to a provision to the provision to amend by providing for a trial by jury, that it would carry with it a trial of the whole right; 'and a trial of the right to service,' said Mr. right; 'and a trial of the right to service,' said Mr. Mason, 'will be gone into, according to all the forms of the court, in determining upon any other fact.' He ndded—the 'evidence will have to be brought by the claimant to show that slavery is established in the State from which the fugitive absconded.' He said further: 'It is impossible to comply with the requisition, for NO SUCH LAW CAN BE PRODUCED. I apprehend, in any of the States.' Another member of Congress, in a letter to his constituents, concerning the debate, made a simular statement.

Mr. Outlaw wished to be understood—if the Componies resolutions were thrust out of the Whig Cancus, it was thrusting him out, and the Whigs amount of the Componies resolutions were thrust out of the Whig Cancus, it was thrusting him out, and the Whigs amount of the Componies resolutions were thrust out of the Whigs amount, and the Whigs and then he withdrew.

Mr. Moore of Louisiana, said such action ruled the Southern Whigs out of the Cancus—and then he and his colleague, Mr. Landry, withdrew.

Mr. Brooke of Mississippi, would like to know, before he went to the Whig National Convention, what company he was to keep—he then left.

Mr. Strouther said the Whigs of Virginia had, in substance, instructed him to leave the Cancus when

his constituents, concerning the description of the Senate, by the statement.

Thus openly was it preclaimed in the Senate, by a slaveholder, and no one dissenting, that the legality of slavery cannot endure the scrutiny of regular judicial investigation; that, in fact, no such law can highly the and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he and others came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, boung for the reverse of night; he are came, and the reverse of night; he are came, and

### THE ANTI-SLAVERY STRUGGLE.

It is clear that the ever changing forms of aggression which the slave power puts forth, require corresponding varieties of effort to meet them.—
While it is true that the simplest elements of anti-slavery truth are needed in regions of the State that have been but imperfectly reached, as well as by a rising and just risen generation, too young to have been well instructed under the agencies first introduced the state of the deed; (and this work is sufficient to justify us, in organizing;) it is also true that among the more advanced and intelligent portions of the community, the problems that once puzzled the most sagacious, have become so simple that few are perplexed by them; and what they now need is, that the few re-

them; and what they now need is, that the few remaining ones receive proper attention.

It is, at bottom, a moral controversy in which we are engaged; and for fifteen years past, one delusion after another has been dispelled; one fatschood after another nailed to the counter; one sophistry after another stripped naked; one pretension after another, silenced; one long cherished error after another driven from the field. What remains, (so far as the verdict of candid and thinking men is concerned,) is, that a few more subterfuges and hiding-places be searched out and grappled with by the same armor of truth, with which kindred errors had been vanquished already.

same armor of truth, with which kindred errors had been vanquished already.

It is morally wrong to apologize for slaveholding, to vote for slaveholders, or their apologists, or for those who will not use their powers for the abolition of slavery. If slaveholding be essentially criminal, it admits no apologist, and, to vote for slaveholders, their apologists or those who will not scientific to the slaveholders. apologists, or those who will not yield their powers for the abolition of slavery, is equivalent to voting for

slavery.

It is morally wrong to support religious teachers who apologize for slaveholding, or who neglect to bear testimony against it. The religious teacher who apologizes for a prevailing crime, or who neglects to bear testimony against it, ought not to be sustained in his office. To do this, is to render the most effectual support to the crime. Without the support of religious teachers and churches, (according to Albert Barnes,) the slave system could not stand. To support them, therefore, is to be responsible for its continuance.

of slavery to fill a civil office, and yet at the same time support a religious teacher who either apologizes for slaveholding, or who will not wield his appropriate powers against it, as the statesman is required to do, is to set up a higher moral standard in the Senate than in the pulpit; it is to demand that the politics of your candidate be purer than the religion of your minister, nay, purer than your own. It is to do all in your power to bring the office of religious teacher into contempt, and make it the engine of corruption, while you nevertheless contribute to its continuance. This you can have no moral right to do—You cannot do it, and remain true to the slave, or to your country, or to your God. Should the sun of American liberty and civilization and Christianity go down in a sea of blood, or suffer an eclipse from an age of Atheism and Anarchy, the supporters of pensiavery or pretendedly neutral ministers must answer for it at the bar of God.

Experiment has now fully tested the impractica-

Experiment has now fully tested the impracticability of maintaining a trust-worthy political organization against slavery, while its leading members, or any large portion of them, ausaim teachers of religion who discountenance their efforts. It is only the experiment of past ages repeated over again, with the same results; the experiment of continental Europe, in our own day; the experiment of France,

were enacted? And how was it legalized, when even the tardy legislation only presumed the previous existence of SI very, and attempted to regulate, not establish it, or even defining who were or who were not slaves?

WHIN CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.—The adjourned session of the caucus of the Whing members of Congress was holden at Washington Tuesday evening, istence of SI very, and attempted to regulate, not establish it, or even defining who were or who were not slaves?

Was slavery legalized in Georgia, by the intro-duction of slaves, in direct violation and definee of their own colonial legislation, and charter forbidding

Among those present were Senators Smith of Connecticut, Fish and Seward of New York, Mr. Wade, the Free Soil Senator from Ohio, and Messrs. Fowler of Massachusetts, Briggs, Brooks and Hawes of New York, Stanly, of North Carolina, Gentry, of

yeas 46, nays 18.
Mr. Marshall said as the Chair had decided the Compromise principles of the Whig administration out of order, this was no place for Whigs to remain;

Carolina, participated.

Mr. Outlaw wished to be understood—if the Com-

night; he and others came, hoping for the reverse of such a decision; the confirmation of the decision would leave the Caucus with only the Northern men and 8 to 10 Southern Whigs. He left with Senator Morton.
Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, after some few

emarks, left also.

Messrs. Williams and Gentry of Tennessee, made

some indignant remarks, and of the Tennessee Del-egation, there were in the Chamber only Cullom and

The greatest excitement prevailed at this secen sion, and there remained, from the South, only part of North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee; all the other Southern states are wholly unrepresented; in-deed, it has become almost exclusively a Northern

Mr. Morehead of North Carolina said he stayed behind only because he hoped the Whig Convention would adopt the Compromise, and it was certain that North Carolina would vote only for the Compromise. Mr. Dockery of North Carolina endorsed his col-

Mr. Dockery of North Carolina endorsed his col-eague to the fullest extent.
Mr. Cullom said no man could hope to carry Ten-nessee, unless for the Compromise.
On the motion of Mr. Sackett of New York, the

On the motion of Mr. Sackett of New York, the time and place were fixed—upon a division between Baltimore and Pittsburgh—the former received 31, the latter 18—showing but 49 present after the Southern members had left.

Mr. Stanly defined his position at length. Unless the Whig party stood upon the Compromise, no candidate could receive the Southern vote.

A sharp controversy ensured between Messrs. Brooks of New York, Stanly of North Carolina, and Truman Smith, and the cancus separated amidst.

Brooks of New York, Stanly of North Carolina, and Truman Smith, and the caucus separated amidst great excitement, near midnight.

Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Mangum said he anticipated a manifesto from the retiring Southern Whigs, and in that case he desired authority to reconvent the caucus.

### IMPROVED CONDITION OF SLAVES.

IMPROVED CONDITION OP SLAVES.

The 'Report of the South Carolina Methodist Conference' on Missionary operations among the slaves, states the following facts:—In 1830, the contributions for the religious instruction of slaves amounted to only \$361 33; now it is \$17,713 76!

The report says that 'a vast change has been induced upon the entire Southern mind, and the general condition of the slaves has every where incalculably improved.' This is what we have always said. Some croakers will have it that the condition of the slaves has been growing more and more debased and hopeless. It is not true, unless all facts are fancies.

The King of Prussia has recognized the independence of Liberia, as Great Britain, France and Belgium had done before. Well and forcibly does the Colonization Herald ask—'Why is it that our war Government has not acted on this important subject? The founders and officers of the young African Commonweilth have gone out of our midst, they have modelled their laws and institutions after those of the country they left, and yet the mother still virtually refuses to acknowledge her loving and dutitul child!'—N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

### CONGRESS.

In the House, Colonel Polk, of Tennessee, in the course of a speech in reply to Mr. Brown of Mississippi, gave a side blow to Mr. Rantonl, who defended himself in a dignified manner. The passage

Mr. Polk said, the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Brown,) in answer to a question yesterday, said, that on the great issues which unite him and the gen-tieman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Rantoul,) they act together now. I wish to know whether the gentle-man stands at this hour shoulder to shoulder with the man from Massachusetts, who would steal a negro man from Massachusetts, who would steal a negro if he had a chance. [Sensation.] I say this with the foll responsibility which follows it. I wish to state the reason for my opinion. The records of the country furnish it, and the speeches of the gentleman from Massachusetts read so, and therefore I feel authorized from the record to ask the gentleman from Mississippi, who eats a coal of fire, and drinks a quart of water to put it out, whether he does not stand in a sweet emphage with the gentledoes not stand in a sweet embrace with the gentle-

nan from Massachusetts. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi.—I said yesterday, and I repeat to-day, that on the old Democratic issues, I do recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts. As to the question whether I coincide with him on the slavery question, the gentleman from Tennessee knows perfectly well I do not.

knows perfectly well I do not.

Mr. Polk.—The gentleman says he does not coalesce with him; but why not vote together on a question which agitates, and is calling out, if you like, the strength of the party?

Mr. Rantoul.—I wish to interrupt the gentleman,

not because it is necessary on my own account, but because it is right that the House should not be misinformed as to the historical facts relative to parties or measures of this House. I therefore wish to ask the gentleman to produce the records to sustain the Mr. Polk .- What's that question?

Mr. Polk,—What's that question?
Mr. Rantoul,—I understand the gentleman to say I stand on the record in a bad condition.
Mr. Polk,—If the gentleman claims to be a Democrat, I will not act in the same fold with him. He

claims to be a Free Soiler, and I believe any man who prostitutes himself to the miserable sympathics of the abolitionist, will steal a negro.

Mr. Rantoul.—I will not notice the last remark.

Mr. Polk.—Of course not.

Mr. Rantoul.—I will, however, notice the other

statement. He says I stand here, chosen by the Free Soilers. Now, I was nominated unanimously by the old line Democracy of my district in the fullest cancus held for many years. I came here first nom-inated by a convention of delegates; secondly, by a mass convention, to which all the Democrats were invited. In the next place, I never accepted the nomination from the Free Soil party in my life. The Free Soil party, however, voted for me, and I was happy to receive their vote.

Mr. Polk.—Oh, yes, a negro would have been

mr. Rantoul.—I say to the gentleman from Tennessee, or any other gentleman who may choose to say that he will have no fellowship with me, that it s a matter for his own option, it is for him to decide whether he will act in the same party; but if he de-ides that he shall not, it is for him to step out of the

emocratic party, for I shall not do so.

Mr. Polk.—He will not be permitted to step out, but will be ordered out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Polk.—He will not be permitted to step out, but will be ordered out. (Laughter.)
Mr. Fowler here sprung a question of order.
Mr. Polk knowing the Reverend gentleman to have been in the service of God for a long time, atoned for the digression. There was a good deal of excitement over the Hall, but no fisticutes.
Mr. Neighbors, by permission from Mr. Polk, was permitted to ask a question to bring out the whole truth. He said my colleague remarks that, on the old issues of the democratic party, he and the gentleman from Massachusetts stand together; now I desire to ask my colleague if one of the old issues of the democratic party does not require strict observance of the constitution guaranteeing to the people of the South the right to capture their slaves when they get into the free States? Is not that the creed of the democratic party?

The Speaker said he must arrest the course of debate. It was out of order, unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. Evelor insisted upon his point of order. Crees

Mr. Fowler insisted upon his point of order. Cries

of order, order.

Mr. Rantonl. The gentleman from Mississippi,
Mr. Neighbors, inquired whether there is not in
the constitution a clause which provides for the
delivery of fugitive slaves. I desire to answer this

question.

The Speaker again interrupted to prevent this course of debate. He repeated it could not go on without the manimous consent of the House.—
(Cries of agreed, agreed. Great confusion. Calls

o order.)
Mr. Houston.—I object.
Mr. Brown.—I have but one remark to make. Was
t in order for my colleague to ask a question, and not
or me to answer it? or me to answer it?

The Speaker.—Does the gentleman cast an imputation upon the chair? (Sensation.)

Mr. Brown.—I merely meant to refer to the fact as

Mr. Brown.—I merely meant to refer to the fact as it was.

Speaker.—Then the gentlemen is out of order.
Mr. Polk.—I am willing for the gentleman to answer the question. Come along.

The Speaker said that this course of debate wa out of order, whatever might be the opinion of the gentleman from Miss.

Several gentlemen made motions and raised questions of order. The excitement seemed to be on the increase, when Mr. Polk said that as he wanted harmony in the House, he would forego making his speech, and concluded by moving to lay the whole subject of printing on the table.

On a subsequent day, the House went into Commit tee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Rantoul.—I beg leave to make a personal

explanation.

Mr. Stanly.—If we open the door to this, we will be out at sea, with nothing particular before us.

Mr. Rantoul.—It will only take a minute or two.

Mr. Stanly.—I can't consent, for somebody will

want to reply.

Mr. Rantonl.—I will not reflect upon any body.

Mr. Stanly.—Then publish what you have got to say in the newspapers. It is a great abuse to bring such things here, and reply to out side proceedings. I must object to the ground of public

AMERICAN WOMAN WHIPPING.—A free colored woman was committed to Jail at Richmond, Va. and condemned to receive thirty-nine lashes, on the 5th inst. The crime alleged was that of being found without papers, and while under recogn zance to appear and answer a charge of assaulting Elizabeth King, she undertook to make her escape from the city attred as a many

city attired as a man.
(Haynon had better come to this country where
woman-whipping is highly respectable, and no doubt
pays well.)

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LETT

On the 17th ult., this noble champion of h rights made a powerful speech on the Compromise Measures. There are few men in our National Leg-islature, who speak so fearlessly for humanity. He is a veteran in the cause. Long he stood up, almost alone, and manfully braved the tempest of abuse and calumny burled upon him by Southern men-stealers and Northern hirelings. But now he is reaping the feward of his labors in the gradual triumph of his principles. New and powerful friends have arisen e despised few have grown to thousands. An agi has been set in motion, which not even the Union Safety Committee' can suppress. Mr. Giddines closed his speech in the following hopeful

Mr. Chairman, we are under neither moral n political obligations to legislate on this subject .-The first clause of the same section of the Constitution provides that 'the citizens of each State shall en joy the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. Now, sir, instead of carrying out this provision of the Constitution, by legislating for enforcement, we have left the subject as it was when the Constitution was adopted. And instead of enforc-ing this provision, we permit Southern States now to self the citizens of Massachusetts into slavery; and hundreds of native born American citizens he by those States been seized and sold into slave n plain, direct and palpable violation of the Consti-ution, who are now bowing under the lash; while tution, who are now bowing under the lash; while members of this body from the same States do not even refer to such outrages upon liberty and hu-manity, but are eager to rise and swear allegiance to this Fugitive Law; avowing their readiness to chase down a fellow-being who seeks an asylum from oppression. How long will the people tolerate such calculates, such insensibility to all that is right, and just, and patriotic?

Mr. Chairman, for sixty years this construction of

the Constitution which I have expressed has been acknowledged and observed. During that period, no statesman advanced the abhorrent doctrine of subjecting the laboring men of the North to the disslaves. The history of our gov ernment shows this fact, and coming ages will read This law, which takes from the laboring men of North a portion of their earnings, to pay for catching and returning fugitive slaves, is a th times more repugnant to their feelings than was the stamp act, or the tax on tea. Under this law, they nre involved in supporting an institution which they detest; compelled to contribute to the commission of a crime abhorrent to humanity. This oppression, this a crime abhorrent to humanity. This oppression, this violation of conscience and of their constitutions rights, this tyranny, they feel and deprecate. It is impossible that intelligent, patriotic people can long be subjected to such violations of their rights and the rights of humanity. The conscience of the na tion cannot long be separated from its Government. It will be in wain for Navy Yard Chaplains to deliver lectures and write essays to convince our people that it is our duty to uphold the slave trade and the Fu It will be in vain for 'ministers of the ver law' to preach up the duty of Christians to con mit crimes against God and humanity, at the con emplation of which our very natures revolt. The voice of reason and of conscience will find utterance.
The escape of Shadrach at Boston, the just and holy manifestation of the popular mind at Syracuse, the merited death of Gorsuch at Christiana, should teach the advococates of the Fugitive Law and of the Compromise, that the 'higher law' of our natures, dictated by God, and imprinted upon the hearts of a Christian people, will eventually set these barbarous enactments at defiance. The shooting of slaves in the mountains of Pennsylvania, the inhuman murder of a fugitive in Indiana, as stated in the public napers, could not fail to be followed by the resistance which I have referred.

The slaves, as already stated, are destined to in-crease; the number of fugitives will, of course, in-crease more rapidly. Our railroads, steamboats and the vast increase of intercommunication between unication between o and intelligence to the whole colored population, North and South. With them there must be hostili-ty and hatred towards their oppressors, whether they slaveholders or the allies of slavery. It is a lay of the human mind. All honest men must unite in the acknowledgment of their rights. It is our duty to carry intelligence to every being who bears the image of our Creator. Thousands of agencies are at work, bearing information to the oppressed and down-trodden of our land.

By an inscrutable law which pervades the moral world, our very efforts to sustain slavery are converted into the means of its overthrow. The slave-trade in this District is upheld for the purpose of sustaining slavery in our Southern States. But where is the reflecting man who does not see that every slave sold from this city carries with him intelligence of his rights, and becomes a missionary of freedom when transferred South? Why, sir, in that mourn ful procession of fifty-two victims of this infamous commerce taken from this city in 1848, was an individual of unusual intellect. His name was Edmon-son. He called on me at different times to aid him in raising money to redeem his sisters. They were, owever, sold, and subsequently purchased by some encyclent people of the East, and are now free. I am told that this whole family were endowed with intellects of the highest order. He was himself, so far as propriety of language, gentlemanly deportment and intelligence are concerned, not the interior of gentlemen here, or of the President of the United States. But he was a victim to this slave-trade: and unless he now sleeps in a servile grave, he is preparing the minds of Southern slaves for that work which lies before them; a work which, if not account which lies before them; a work which, if not accom-plished by the voice of truth and justice, will be perfected in blood. That, too, is the case of every fu-gitive who is returned to bondage. The whole Northern slave population are becoming intelligent. They read, or hear read, the discussions of our North press. They learn what is said in this Hall .e remarks I am now making will reach the ear of many thousands who are borne down by oppres To them I say, "All men are created e 'You are endowed by your Creator with an inaliena-ble right to Liberty;' and I add the words of one of Virginia's noblest sons, 'Give me Liberty, or GIVE ME DEATH.

Mr. Chairman, the day of redemption for these peo-ple must come. No human power can prevent it.— All reason, philosophy and history demonstrate the approach of that day. Look at the British West Inapproach of that day. Look at the arms labored under dues. There the Africans for centuries labored under the scourge; they clanked their chains; they toiled the scourge; they clanked their chains; and wept under the hand of oppression. Bu they increased in numbers, as do the slaves of our Southern States. Their oppressors became enervated by indolence and luxury, while the slaves increased in numbers, in power, precisely as do the slaves of this land, sarcastically called a land of freedom. They became an expense to their Government as do our That expense increased as ours does, until the Government had no other course than to purchase them and set them free. The same result is intended by those who now advocate the Compromise, which is nothing more nor less than an attempt to throw the burden of sustaining slavery npon this Federal Government. As was well remarked by the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Mr. Rantoul.) it is a Federal measure, a centralizing measure, calculated to con-centrate power in this Government, and to destroy the influence of the States. The plan has often been ninted, and this day it is more than hinted, in the leading organ of the Administration of this city.— The grand scheme will subject the nation to a debt of \$1,200,000,000-a debt one-third greater than that of England-a debt that to an indefinite period will weigh down the laboring men of this nation cripple our energies, and bring upon us the oppression, the suffering, which now render the English peasantry the subjects of pity throughout the civil-ized world. The Compromise is but the incipient step to this final consummation. If we are now wil-ling to subject the funds of the nation to sustain this institution, if we silently submit to this Compromi I assert, without hesitation, that a proposition to re-I assert, without nestation, that a property lieve ourselves from this burden, by the purchase of lieve ourselves from this burden, will be made within the next the slaves of the nation, will be made within the next five years. I therefore say to the laboring men of the North, of all parties, your constitutional rights, To pay \$1,200,000, your liberties, are in danger. To pay \$1,200,000,000 would, however, be far less degrading to the Northern character than this Fugitive Law. Sir gentlemen here strive to get up old party is

Who does not know that those ssues hav become obsolete; that they cannot be galvanized into life? They have become obsolete by force of circumstances. But while they have been fading away, the great and overshadowing question of humanity has been increasing, strengthening and extending a strength of the control of tending throughout the nation. It has entered into all our meral and political questions. It is discussed in our political Conventions and our pulpits. It controls our county and State elections, our elections of members of Congress, and our Presidential elections.

It occupies the attention of our State Legislatures and of Congress. Europe sympathizes with us in this great work. The question of a man's right to his life and liberty now occupies the attention of the civilized world. It has thrown Europe into cominction. Her people, her states men are discussing it. It has taken an undying grasp upon the conscience, the judgment of this people. The agitation will go on, until the stain of slavery shall be wiped from

on, national escutchieon.

Let me assure gentlemen that a noble band of patriots, of philafithropists, are now laboring to bring about this 'consummation so devoutly to be wished.'
Upon the broad basis of truth, of justice, of equal rights, of the brotherhood of man and of nations, we have taken our stand. Our numbers are increasing. The effects of our labors are becoming manifest. Our cause is advancing. Our moral and political influence is extending, and our final triumph is certain. We have no hostility to any party. Our contain. We have no hostility to any party. Our contains wared against oppression in all its forms—

other state.

other state length, with his usual adroitness and at considerable length, with his usual adroitness and at considerable length, with his usual adroitness and excess of panegyric. He thought no man wis entitled to bear a prouder brow than the Massachusetts, the state of the property is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection; it is a prince of liberty is more than affection. our warfare, until victory, rendered glorious by re-sults that will reach forward to man's remotest existence, shall crown our efforts.

# The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1852.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sla-

11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the two following days. Among the speakers who will attend the an-

Ohio, and Oliver Johnson and Robert Purvis, from make a single allusion. Philadelphia. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec'ry. ROCHESTER INVITATION TO THOSE AT

TENDING THE ANNUAL MEETING. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) April 22, 1852.

EDITOR 'LIBERATOR': DEAR SIR-The anti-slavery friends from our city arnestly hope there will be large numbers present the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery lar repute. Society on the 11th of May. We propose to do all possible to find homes for those who come ; and I am Depot was eloquently addressed by Hon. Henry Wilissioned by the friends here to say to all from abroad, that, on arriving here, if they will call either at tive Committee, and welcomed as the guest of the the store of Isaac Post, No. 4 Exchange Street, or at State. How Mr. Wilson could reconcile it to his unthe Insurance Office of DANIEL ANTHONY, No. 9, Ar- derstanding or his conscience to say of this State, that cade, they will, if possible, be sent to places to be it is a Commonwealth which recognizes the unity of hospitably entertained during their stay.

Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

### ILLEGALITY OF SLAVERY.

A New York State Anti-Slavery Society has re cently been formed at Rochester, N. Y., on an inde- people to give to the most illustrious living leader and pendent basis, of which Gerritt Smith is President, champion of Freedom and Democracy,' we are equal-On our first page, we have made copious quotations ly puzzled to know. He knows that Kossuth has from its Address to the People, written by William played an unworthy and cowardly part, touching Goodell, in which an effort is made to prove that sla- the horrible slave system of our country, and culc very is as illegal as it is immoral an institution. We gized the Southern slave traffickers as the true friends do not doubt the sincerity of the effort, or the ability of down-trodden liberty, He knows in what connecof the author; but if it be not 'as one beating the air,' tion Massachusetts stands to that system. He knows then we are greatly deceived. The legal references that, within a few days, the Legislature which is exfail in this-they are wanting in analogy. The Am- tending this welcome to Kossuth, voted to postpone erican Union is sui generis - a compact, not a legisla- indefinitely the following resolutions :tive enactment-and unquestionably depending, for its perpetuity, on the fulfilment of its provisions. It gitive Slave Law, is opposed alike to the doctrines of is impossible that, for more than sixty years, the Christianity and to the fundamental maxims of free government; that its unconstitutional, unjust and American people have misapprehended its guaranties, its perpetuity, on the fulfilment of its provisions. It in regard to slavery, the foreign slave trade, the slave of representation in Congress, fugitive slaves, &c. Besides, while it is true that nothing is binding that is morally wrong, it is equally true, that no government morally wrong, it is equally true, that no government allows the individual citizen or subject to determine of law, and without a trial by jury before a legally constituted judicial tribunal.

Resolved, That Massachusetts expects of her Sena-

### WRITINGS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Let me say to the reader, if he has not been favored with a perusal of that work, be his opinions what they to say that 'he was not ignorant of the generous may, if he but possesses an honest heart, he can hardly pulsations of the people's hearts in favor of universal fail of being interested, instructed and benefitted by liberty'-(as shown in their slaveholding affinities and reading it. Our friends Garrison and Pillsbury companionship.) brought a number of copies with them, when they The demonstrations of popular enthusiasm, on his attended our late anniversary. At one of our anti- arrival at Worcester, were very great, but we have slavery meetings, held a few days after, our much not room for particulars. He was addressed by the natics' for themselves. He regretted that Mr. Garrisafety! Kossuth's response was strongly oriental son's stay among us was so short, and that a larger and imaginative; in the course of which he said that, portion of the people had not heard him. But he as he approached the East, he should look anxious He had left a volume of his writings, which he gle of America be towering on his gigantic wings, to hoped every prejudiced mind would examine care- watch from on high the arrogant movements of the fully and candidly, and he believed that much unjust Bear of violence against bleeding mankind '-with a prejudice would be removed.

and is so much pleased with it, and so desirous to give ing out the eyes and tearing the flesh of more than his neighbors a chance of reading it, that he will probably order a copy by mail. Now he will do well; but I write just to say, invite your readers to do better, by procuring the book, while they can do so withthat the coming anniversary at Rochester will find a its frequency. good supply of the books there, and of thinking men and women there to purchase and read them.

North Easton, N. Y., April 19, 1852.

### IS IT CHRISTIAN OR CONSISTENT?

MR. GARRISON:

principal position taken by Theodore Parker and en for Kossuth and Hungary, and the meeting dis-Wendell Phillips, at the recent anti-slavery meeting solved. Fire-works illumined the sky, and sweet at the Melodeon? Those gentlemen advocated the strains of music and loud hurrahs filled the air till idea, that a fugitive slave, when arrested, would be past midnight. fully the fire-arms of Mr. Craft, and appeared to commend him for wearing them. Now, is it Christian for a minister of the gospel to be engaged in such business, and to recommend fighting ? I do not find that book, 'Resist not evil.' But Mr. Parker says, by word and deed, 'resist.' Whom shall I obey?

Both he and Mr. Phillips also say, we must tramnle on the Fugitive Slave Law. Well, if we may disregard one law, may we not, on the same rule, disregard another? and, carrying out this principle, may we not disregard all law? Where are we to stop, if each man is to be the judge in this matter; or how can there be any law at all, since every law is deemed objectionable by somebody? Mr. Phillips's doctrine ing and cheering Kossuth, who repeatedly bowed will not work. For instance, I heard him not long since defend the Maine Liquor Law. Now I oppose it; but have I not the same right, according to hi to trample on the Fugitive Slave Law? He cannot CONSISTENCY.

We have 'Consistency' here only in name Such a jumbling together of assumed non-resistance Fugitive Slave and Maine Liquor Law, pretended rank and file amounted to almost 1800 men. reverence for legislative enactments, and false noit least mean to be true to their own convictions.

ROSSUTH IN BOSTON.

The Hungarian Chieftain delivered his first speed n Massachusetts, in the Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church at Springfield, on Saturday morning, April 24th, 9 o'clock. He was welcomed by Hon. William F Culhoun, who, with true American inconsistency an assurance, told Kossuth that 'the people of Massa chusetts were known to be lovers of liberty'-that h stood on the soil of Massachusetts, 'consecrated t liberty, and from which liberty never could be driv en'-&c. &c. He said nothing of the hunting of fugitive slaves on her soil; nothing about the auxiliar relation of Massachusetts to South Carolina and the other slave States. Kossuth replied with deep feeling PLE, rooted in the very soil '-&c. &c. In the delivery of his speech, he was frequently applauded, and when he concluded, six cheers were enthusiastically given. He afterwards visited the U. S. Armory, and expressed a feeling of sadness that his countrymen could not have the use of the 92,000 stand of arms that he there saw, in order to make the Austrians bi the dust :- 'I am indeed sad. I have seen, to-day, what Hungary wants so much, and it is not mine, and cannot be hers.' Kossuth is a poor student of history not to know, that it is with such weapons tyranny has always triumphed over the people; and it is le mentable that he does not see the folly and madner very Society will be held in Corinthian Hall, in the of making the weapons of tyranny and liberty identicity of ROCHESTER, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May cal. If he heaves one sigh to think that his oppre sed countrymen are without arms, he' might dis with grief at the thought that there are three millions of slaves in this land, is an incomparably more opniversary are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, pressed and hopeless condition, who need them much amuel J. May, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foster, more, if they may be used for any such purpose; but, Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Joseph Barker, of to their wrongs and sufferings, he cannot, he dare not

On Saturday afternoon, Kossuth was met at Spring. field by Erastus Hopkins, Esq., of the Massachusetts State Committee, and with the members of the Sub-Committee of the Legislature, was conducted in a special car to Northampton. The particulars of his reception in that beautiful town may be found in another column. He spoke to a crowded assembly the First Congregational Church-a house in which the cause of Hungarians may be pleaded, but not that of American chattel slaves! It is said that he spoke handsomely of the famous Jonathan Edwards, as he from our own vicinity, and from a distance, to attend is wont to do of almost every body, who is in popu On Monday, he returned to Springfield, and at the

son, President of the Senate, in behalf of the Legislamankind, the brotherhood of men and of nations where personal freedom is secured in its completest individuality,' we are at a loss to know. How he ould conclude his speech by saving, 'I welcome you to such a reception as becomes a free and democratic

Resolved, That the Act of 1850, known as the Fuver repealed.
Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the

delivering into slavery of men found upon her soil, and under the jurisdiction of her laws, in the actual

ors and Representatives in Congress, that they will all respects, conform to the principles in these reso Kossuth made a brief reply, in which he contrived

respected friend, Leonard Gibbs, observed that he re- Mayor, P. C. Bacon, Esq., who very absurdly declarjoiced that the people of this vicinity had had an opportunity of seeing and hearing the celebrated 'fa- when on that soil not a fugitive slave can stand in was glad that Mr. G. had left a witness behind him. ly back towards the West, to see if the young Eagreat many other 'rhetorical fiourishes.' At pres One of my friends, who neglected to secure a copy ent, as Kossuth should know, this 'young Eagle' at the Convention, has since borrowed and read one, has his beak and talons too busily employed in pickthree millions of slaves here, to seek for new victims elsewhere. Kossuth said he was 'sure the Comnonwealth was sound, the whole body sound, the blood sound throughout all the veins.' There is no out the extra trouble and expense of postage. I trust end to his glorification of us, and it nauscates by

In the evening, an immense audience greeted him in the spacious City Hall, where he was eloquently addressed by Henry Chapin, Esq., Ex-Mayor, to whom he replied in a feeling manner. Brief addresses were also made by Hon. E. Hopkins, Hon. A. Burlingame, Mr. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, and Hon. Will you allow me to make a few remarks on the E. L. Keyes. Three deafening cheers were then giv-

At half past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning justified in fighting his captors, and even if he killed them, it was no great sin, if any. I inferred this from the tone of their remarks, and especially from those of was provided. The car in which Kossuth rode was provided. Mr. Parker, who informed us that he examined care- elegantly decked in American and Hungarian flags and pennants. At almost every depot, a crowd collected, in the hope that the train would stop. There were only three stopping places, however-Westboro', Framingham and Natick. At each place, a welcome it so laid down in the New Testament. I read in address was made, and a response from Kossuth. A Westboro', a large concourse assembled, the bells rang, and the people cheered, in whose behalf the Rev. Mr. Gage presented Kossuth with \$49. At Natick, Mr. Ham, Chairman of the Sele

made a short address, and gave Kossuth \$67. The arrival at the Milldam, at 11 o'clock, wa marked by the usual enthusiasm. Through Brookline and Roxbury, the people gathered in large num bers, and followed the cortege the whole route, shout

his thanks while standing in the barouche. On his arrival at Roxbury line, Gov. Kossuth was received by a large military escort, who saluted him doctrine, to trample that law under foot, that he has with the usual ceremonies. The cortege moved down to trample on the Furitive Slave Law? He cannot Washington, through Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets, to the State House. At times, Kossuth's car riage was surrounded by the people, but the enthu siasm generally displayed was not very great.

The military made a great display. The whole On arriving at the State House, the scene was very

tions of moral obligations, we have not seen for a mposing. The concourse of spectators was immonse ong time. As for Messrs. Phillips and Parker, they and the desire to see and hear the noted Hungarities that the noted Hungarities it least mean to be true to their own convictions.

GOV. BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.

Gov. Kossutn :- As the voice of the Legislature

and people of Massachusetts, I welcome you to its capital to-day.

Your presence brings before us our own past—

bitter in its experience, but glorious in its history. We once had apostles of liberty on whose heads a price was set, who were hunted by tyranny from their homes, and threatened with expulsion from civilized life. That day of oppression and anxiety with us is ended. It introduced a contest for human in the extent, character and power of the American to invite him to the city was made in the Board of

The people of Massachusetts, inspired by their early history and animated by the impulses of their hearts, greet you as one who has nobly served and suffered in the cause of individual freedom and the rights of States. Nor will their admiration be limited by any consideration arising from the fate of your country, or the failure of the patriotic hopes with which it was inspired. Liberty can never die. The generations of men appear and pass away—but the principles and aspirations of their nature are

Despotism is of time. It contains within itself the elements and the necessity of decay and death.—
Fifty years of your eventful life are past; but take courage sir in the helief that it the Providence of the processing was distinguished for its wonderful order to the processing of shall penetrate the darkness of European despotism.

Then shall your own Hungary welcome you to her fields and mountains, to ber homes and heart—and we will welcome Hungary to the family of republication in like manner.

To this cordial welcome to the Capital of Massa-husetts, Gov. Kossuth replied briefly, as follows:—

a deep emotion, sir—I am not ashamed of it. Allow me only to say, that in taking that hand—the hand of the people of Massachusetts—and having listened in your voice to the sentiments and feelings belief that the great heart of Northampton was inof the people of Massachusetts, I indeed cannot forbear to believe that humanity has arrived to a

ight was never yet seen on earth.

great turning point in its destinies, because such a

sings-you are happy to be the first-born son of that least two thousand persons. spirit; but we accept our condition just to be one of its martyrs; and I look with hope, I look with confidence into the future; because that spirit which prepared for the poor exile the present day, will be corded in the records of history, and will mark the destiny of coming centuries. I cannot speak fur-ther. I am proud to have your hand in mine.

And be sure, sir, and let your generous people be ure of it, that whatever be our future destiny, we shall never forget the generous Governor of Massa-chusetts, and the generous people of Massachusetts; and they shall never have reason to regret that we God Almighty bless you, sir, and bless you all,

I take these honors proudly, because I take them not for myself, but in the name of my people, in whose name I express my most humble, my eternal

After the ceremonies at the State House, the pro-

cession was again formed, and passed through the principal streets to the Revere House.

After partaking of a slight collation at the Revere, After partaking of a slight collation at the Revere, Gov. Kossuth again entered his barouche, and, under escort of the Independent Cadets, Col. T. C. Amory, proceeded to the Common, where he reviewed the Division which had been in his escort in the morning. He appeared mounted, accounted with plain, steel seabbarded sword, and was saluted with thirteen guns from a battery near Beacon street mall. He passed before the traops and reviewed them, then in the rear, and then the Division countermarched before him. He was accompanied by M. Kalapza, late a captain of Hungarian cavalry. There was a very great number of spectators at the review—good judges estimate it at fifty thousand.

After the review, Gov. Kossuth was escorted to his quarters at the Revere.

After the review, Gov. Rossuth was escorted to his quarters at the Revere.

Scated in an arm chair on the terrace in the rear of the stand, near the State House, was Samuel Smith, of South Middlebore, 98 years of age, born in Smi hfield, R. I., who served through the whole of the Revolutionary War, and was present at the sur-render of Cornwallis and Yorktown. Mr. Smith was introduced to Kossuth, and a feeling scene en-

per offices; and from many dwellings, streamers in-scribed, 'Welcome, Kossuth!' were displayed. The State House was decorated in a most elaborate

and tasteful style. Over the gateway is creeted the first arch, bearing the inscription— Washington and Kossuth—the Oc-cident and the Orient.' On the left is represented the rising sun, and on the right the setting sun. On the reverse of the arch—' Washington, the Friend of Liberty-Kossuth, the Foe of Despotism.'

handsomely received by the ladies, on his way to New York to be inaugurated President. While the design is similar, this arch probably excels the orig-inal in its decorations. The inscription is—'Remember there is a Community in the Destiny of Humanoer there is a community in the Destiny of Humanity. Over the arch there is an American eagle, and on either side are arranged five flags, combined, of American, Massachusetts and Hungarian on the right, and the American, Massachusetts and Turkish on the lett, including the standards borne to Mexico by the Massachusetts Regument of Volunteers. Over the inscription is wreathed the American or French tricelers, and underseth the Hungarian of the standards and underseth the flags. colors, and underneath, the Hungarian tri-colors. This arch is heavily festooned with evergreen, interwoven with flowers, and tastily ornamented with streamers. The other arches are ornamented in a

similar manner, but with less elegance.

The State House, from this position, or from the street below, presents a most picturesque appearance.
The pillars below and above the balcony and balustrades are wreathed with tri-colors of bunting. On the lower balustrade, directly in front of the hall of the House, is placed the State arms, with the motto—
'Esse Petic Placedam—Sub Libertate Quietem.' On
the balcony is an equestrian statue of Washington,
overarched, back of which, against the middle winwhich, against the middle win-flag. Over the statue is the indow, is an American flag. Over the statue is the scription, 'Columbia, the land of Liberty.' Und neath—' Washington, the Father of our Country.

From the upper balcony float the American, Hun-arian, Turkish, and the Union-Jack flags. The upper balustrade in front has the inscription—Gov Kossuth—Welcome to the Capital of Massachusetts. From the upper balcony to the dome is arranged pyramid of twelve national pendants, and runs pyramu of tweive national pendants, and running up the dome on either side to the flag staff, are lines of ships' signals. The American flag, with a pendant, waves from the flag staff on the top of the cupola. On either side, from the upper balustrade, are running to Mount Vernon street and to Hancoc enue, with two lines to the outer corners of the St House yard, on Beacon street, thence to the gate-way. On these lines are arranged the principal flags of all nations in the world.

The arrangement of these flags is as follows From the State House to Mount Vernon s State House to Mount Vernon street.

American, English, Greek, Egyptian.

Outer line to Beacon street American, English Outer line to Beacon street-America French, Turkish, Brazilian, Neapolitan, ner line-American, Columbian, Austrian, Mon-

Inner line—American, Columbian, Austrian, Montevidean, Neapolitan, Spanish, Mexican, Turkish.
State House to Hancock avenue—American, English, Austrian, Brazilian.
State House to outer corner of the avenue, on Beacon street—American, English, Turkish, Neapolitan, Dutch, Buenos Ayrean, Columbian, Portuguese.
Inner line, same line—American, English, Tunisian, Papal, Mexican, Greek, Buenos Ayrean.
On the right of the gateway—American, Swedish, Danish, Chinan, Peruvian.
Left of gate—American, St. George's Cross, Dutch, Chinese, Sardinjan.

The wife of Kossuth, the wife of Pulzsky, (Kos-GOV. BOUTWELL'S STEECH.

Gov. Kossuth was conducted to the platform, suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary,) and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth's Secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Keyes, rode in a suth and the suth

Kossuth's 'suite' consists of M. Pulzsky, Captain Kalapsza and Grechnek; Sergeant Greshak and M. Hajuik, (Treasurer.) Kossuth was dressed in a black velvet cloak and

plain black trowsers. His quick eye was continually flashing with various emotions, during the exciting scenes of Tuesday.

The City authorities of Charlestown, says the Trav eller, have declined to extend to M. Kossuth the hos-The people of Massachusetts, inspired by their have and Aldermen, and carried by a vote of 4 to 6; but the Common Council refused to concur, and rejected the proposal by a vote of 9 to 6.

The city authorities of Portland have likewise de clined to invite Kossuth to that city.

This conduct is extremely despicable.

#### MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH. WARREN HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, April 26, 1852.

Fifty years of your eventful life are past; but take the precision of coordinate the belief, that in the Providence of God, the moment is near when the light of freedom and executed it with a will. Much time and confusion may be saved, if committees in other cities and the precision of coordinate the darkness of European despotsm.

we will welcome Hungary to the family of the can, constitutional, sovereign States.

In the name of the people, I tender to you the hospitalities of a Commonwealth founded by exiles and under conduct of the Sub-Legislative Commitant and Under Conduct of the Sub tee. Before leaving the cars, he was introduced by Mr. Hopkins to the Board of Selectmen, whose Chairman welcomed Kossuth in a few words, to which the Governor bowed his thanks, and the com I feel deeply sensible of the immense benefit which your happy and prosperous people have conferred upon my misfortunate country. Moments like the present can be only felt, but not spoken. I feel bled to cheer the heart of the great Hungarian leabled to cheer the heart of the great leabled to cheer the heart of the great leabled to cheer the g der, and whose loud huzzas, mingled with the thun-der of artillery from the Heights, and the sound of spired with Hungarian Liberty, and that Austrian despotism found little favor here. The distinguished guest and suite, accompanied by the several Committ was never yet seen on earth.
onquerors, triumphant and proud of success, conby the Military and Fire Department, accompanied Conquerors, triumphant and proud or success, con-fer honor and glory upon a poor exile, having noth-ing to speak for him but his misfortunes.

Sir, the spirit of liberty is lasting—liberty cannot die, because it has become the common sentiment of reformed, and proceeded to the First Congregation-reformed, and proceeded to the First Congregation-The spirit of liberty takes to itself al church, which was packed with an audience of at When Gov. Kosse their happiest smiles. Kossuth gracefully bowed a response, and then took a sent in front of the pulpit. The audience was chiefly composed of Hungarian The audience was chiefly composed of Hungarian scrip. The following extract from the call for the meeting explains itself:

'The Hungarian Leader and the world-renows Orator will visit Northampton, on Saturday evening. April 24th, and will address the Hungarian Bondolders and citizens at the First Church, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Doors open for the admission of Bond-holders at 2 c'clock, and for the public generally after ers at 2 c'clock, and for the publishe entrance of Gov. Kossuth. Al ublic generally after pathize with the oppressed, and hope for the day when Liberty shall triumph, and Hungary be free, are invited to invest in this glorious fund."

This is an excellent arrangement, and saves, to a great extent, the necessity of canvassing committees.

Among the purchasers of Hungarian Bonds we observed Jenny Lind and her Goldschmidt, Judge Dewey, and many of the Professors of Amherst College. Upon the platform were Hon. Lewis Strong

amption was very happy, and most rapturously ap-plauded. He referred to the life and character of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and expressed an earnest hope that he might be as successful in revolutionizing the political world in the cause of Liberty as Edwards was in revolutionizing the theological world in the cause of Protestantism. He alluded to was introduced to Kossuth, and a feeling scene ensued.

Flags, etc., were displayed from the Revere House,
Winthrop House, Albion Hotel, Gleason's Publishing Office, Fetridge's Arcade, several of the newspan trious patriot and statesman, Gov. Strong—to a distinguished descendant of whom, Gov. Kossuth remarked, he had just had the honor of an introduction. Suiting the action to the word, the Magyar stepped forward to where the Hon. Lewis Strong, stepped torward to where the Hon. Lewis Strong, son of Gov. Strong, was sitting, and shook him cordially by the hand. The applause which followed

was tremendous.]

Kossuth gave a brief history of the present state Liberty—Kossuth, the Foc of Despotism.'

The second arch, about half way up the ascent to the State House, has for its inscription—'Religion, Education, Freedom—a Tri-Color for the World.' On the other side—'Massachuset's—the Spirit of 1776—Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill.'

The third, or reception arch, is of a most beautiful description—designed in imitation of sn arch creeted at Trenton, N. J., under which Washington was so handsomely received by the ladice on his way to have even instened.

Kossuth gave a brief history of the present state of Hungary, went somewhat into European affairs generally, repeated his hopes of the American people and the future of Hungary, and concluded with one of the most eloquent perorations to which we have ever listened.

This gathering resulted in 'material aid' to the amount of about one thousand dollars. The audience was one of the most intelligent ever assembled

amount of about one thousand dollars. The audience was one of the most intelligent ever assembled

on any similar occasion.

From the church, Kossuth and suite returned to the hospitable mansion of Mr. Hopkins, as his guest, the hospitable mansion of Mr. Hopkins, as his guest, over Sunday. He was greatly fatigued, and remained quiet all day. The suite, consisting of Madame Kossuth, M. Pulezky and lady, Hajnik Kalapeza, captain of cavalry, accompanied by Mr. Hopkins and Senator Burlingame, took a drive upon the outskirts of the town about twilight.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Kossuth left Northampton, by special train, for Springfield. As the car started out of the depot, the multitude assembled made the welkin ring with their shouts for the Magyar Chief. The ladies kissed their hands to Kosath, and bade an affectionate farewell with many

Suth, and bade an affectionate farewell with many a God biess you, upon their lips.

Arriving at Springfield, Kossuth was conducted by Mr. Burlingame, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, to a platform erected in the centre of the depot, where were in waiting the Legislative Committee, consis nators and Representatives. ing of twenty-one Sen Mr. Burlingame said: Gov. Kossuth-Permit me to introduce to you the

Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Gen. Wil

After the usual courtesies, Gen. Wilson address

Gov. Kossuth—In the name and in behalf of the government, I bid you welcome to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the hospitalities of the authorities, and the sincere and enthusiastic greetings of the people. I welcome you, sir, to a Commonwealth which recognizes the unity of mankind, the brotherhood of men and of nations; a Commonwealth which recognizes the law to be forest the law. wealth where the equality of all men before the law is fully established; where 'personal freedom is se-cured in its completest individuality, and common consent recognized as the only just origin of funda-mental laws.' nental laws.

me, Sir, to the land consecrated by the tears and prayers of the pilgrin exiles, and by the first blood of the Revolution! Welcome to the Halls of Council, where Oris and Hancock and the Adamses breathed into the nation the breath of life; to the fields of battle where Warren and his comrades Il fighting for freedom and the rights of man; and where the peerless chieftain, to whose tomb you have just made a pilgrimage, first marshalled the armics of the Republic. Welcome to the native State of Franklin, who pleaded the cause of his country to willing and unwilling ears in the Old World, as you world. Welcome to the acquaintance of a people who cherish your cause in their hearts, and who pronounce your name with affection and admiration. Welcome to their free institutions—institutions of learning, and of charity, reared by the free choice of the people, for the culture of all, Danisa, Chilian, Peruvian.

Left of gate—American, St. George's Cross, Dutch,
Chinese, Sardinian.

Beacon to Park street—New Grenada, Naples,
Chilian, Peruvian, Greek, Rayah.

Beacon to Common—Spanish, Montevidean, miscellaneous, Unicora, Spanish broad pennant.

To-day, you are the guest of Sir, the people of Massachusetts a Sir, the people of Massachusetts a shippers. They will pay you no pliments, no empty honors. But history by heart. Your early cor dom; your sublime devotion to the nation of your country; the matchly natiring energy with which at his the Austrian despoisers, the same control of the country. the Austrian despotism, with a have pleaded the cause of Hu cause of universal Democratic tional right, the lofty steading universal Democratic tional right, the totty steadiness of you the stainless purity of your lite; in their sympathy, and command their miration. Descendants of Pilgrim you warmly. Sons of revolutions hail you as the exited leader of a no ancient rights and national i ceive you as the representative of champion of republicanism in I come you as we would welcome; into the sisterhood of republics,

nations. The people of this Comm The people of this Commonwealth the noble struggle of your nation wand with hope. They felt that the aganized and sent into the field were fit these, not of Hungary alone, but of the they were fought for freedom an Your victories were our victories; in treachery of Georgey, Hungary felt ed intervention of Russia, they felt that the Czar, had not only violet. that the Czar had not only violat Hungary, but had outraged the La the sentiment of the civilized wall ject, the Message of His Excele and the resolutions pending befourter the sentiments of the perfects.

The wave of reaction has The wave of reaction has at The high hopes excited by the I are buried in the graves and dup tyrs of freedom; are quenched subjugated people. The man presses the beating heats of the of freedom is heard only in the time of the down-trades are secured. of the down-trodden masses, or of their exiled leaders, But all lives and reigns. The purest, the powerful impulses of the great heart of H are for right and liberty. Glorious actions ble aims are never wholly lost. The

- seed of generous sacrifice, Though seeming on the desert cast, Shall rise with flower and fruit at las

When you quit the shores of the Republic will carry with you the prayers of M that the days of your exile may be few jugation of your people brief; the may speedily ass among the nations; and that councils in the future, as you weight of your character and tellect, to guide her onward in the gress and of Democratic Freedom.

Again, Sir, in the name of the people of Massachusetts, I welcome and to our homes. I welcome ple of Massachusetts, I welcome tion as it becomes a free and de give to the most illustrious living leader pion of Freedom and Democracy.

Gov. Kossuth responded :-

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee I feel a little emotion in calling meaning of all those elequent words ve ken, assuring me that the people of Mo trust in God, and that upon such from oppression. May the ass be realized. I hope much of the ter of Massachusetts, I know he National Council. I beg leave to and hearty thanks for the kind and and I must express thanks for the l to see myself the guest of Mas ors, if they were intended for myself know the people and governors as a manifestation of the the general concern they have in parighteous fall and unn cause, because its issue is not i tian world. Gentlemen, I hasten fro border of this great country, on the ic steam engine, in order that I may honor of meeting the Legislature of feel proud in being in che this Committee, and will be happy to co the glorious old Bay State to the still more shall Cradle of American Liberty.

At the conclusion of this sp ds with General Wilson Cols. Chapman, Williams and N Governor's staff, were then introduce

Gov. Kossuth,-By order of His Exc Governor of the Commonwealth of Me it is made our pleasant duty, as a parties ary staff, to meet you here, and

Capital of the State, if it be your
Upon your arrival in Boston, you
division of the Volunteer Militia escort you to the State House, where officially received by His Excellency. That you may become better acquaint military system and discipline, His Exc Governor, requests us to invite you and yours review the troops composing the division of he Common to-corrow afternoon. Without troubling you with a speech, po

to offer you our warmest sympathie

congratulations. Gov. Kossuth humbly thanked the Co sonly for the kind message he had be bear from His Excellency, and begge pleased to convey his gratitude to Gowell, not only for the attention he had be been from the had begge to the strength of the streng to bestow on the cause he advoc pecial manner, because he matter. He would be glad to m Massachusetts, which, by its very clar ed in days of old, proved that the bes a free country were the people them suth again thanked the Colonel, and the

Kossuth then proceeded to the Mis under the conduct of the Governor's General Committee. The crowd in the time was innense, and as the ( the hotel, repeated calls were in In one instance, Kossuth stoppe We are old friends—you and I This pleased the crowd, and they Governor passed into the hotel, dined privately. The Committee

porters dined together at 2 o'clock.

After entering the drawing room, 6 auth was introduced to each of the Ger tive Committee.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF KOSSUTH'S MOVEN

The South Carolinian thus speaks . The people of the South car this missionary Republicanism bid it; their institutions, unfor conservative policy, forbid it; a

That paper undoubtedly speak ag South. This is their policy, ing South. This is their po-tain it. They have no of will learn. What sympathy holders truly or consistently struggling for liberty any who struggling for liberty any who as wise as to expect grapes from rants themselves?

thistles. The Mobile Advertiser says that lollar bill would not cover the amount dollar bill would not cover the mistaken.

TA lady from Nantucket was Kosuth at Springfield, who presch purse containing upwards of \$100, collected in that town for the benealt

Not Bad.—The Springfield Republican
when the Massasoit House register was
Kossuth for his autograph, he wrote, is
and Lady, and then, for a moment consist
place he should write as his residence, say
no home, and accordingly wrate, a Nogale

this great quers, and there is possible to those y your cons ers and wer with iniquity We have others to fig an anti-ale tness, find le, and thus But I must

ressed you, ntellect, an mummy-like duty of work ot whether roke the fet pe and free

Count

NO. 18

Excellency, the Massachusetts, ortion of his miof the State, here you will cv. the Govern and your staff to

he Colonel pe been pleased to gged him to be Governor Bouled, but in an n the lead in the et the militis of carneter, renown cest defenders of the carneters. Insursoit House the deput at ernor passed e for a spec

and ret

nd Board of Re Gove S MOVEMENT. e participants
ir pursuits to
fer the rule of
ill be an evil of
takes effect and the slarehold they will main his M. Kossiii

to those who have they not a from them y from them at if a hundre out of materia

LETTER TO A CLERGYMAN. ROCHESTER, April 24, 1852.

since, while on an anti-slavery visit to vicinity, I met with a professedly antiser-a man of talent and much native but whose practice falls behind his profesporition is false, claiming to be true to linked in fellowship with the abettors If you choose to publish the following ch him, and others of a class to The name it is needless to give, to violate the confidence of a private con-Yours truly,

G. B. STEBBINS.

m: pression in your study, when I visitsome three weeks since. In that intertold me frankly and plainly what you errors. I respect and esteem you for it e no better return than by writing you, hat plainness of speech which we both time. I do so, trusting that you like the Thou art the man, uttered in that spirit erify the words of the proverh, . Faithhe wounds of a friend: and I may repeat earguments used at that time, adding such s as have since passed through my mind. ess to be an anti-slavery minister, t

an anti-slavery Congregational church archolders as men-stealers, and refusing or apologize for them or their apoloposition, occupying which, a true mar areat good. But do your professions and Are you not either 'a blind leader blind, or deceiving others? By your own adcommune with Baptists, Methodists and s, each members of a great body with its we land, where professed Christians, ng the livery of the court of heaven, to devil in,' hold in bondage 600,000 human Yes, linked in so-called Christian fellowship whom you call man-stealers; robbers, me that, being Congregational, you only

individual churches you fellowship, not organizations they belong to. A weak for a clear-headed man like you! You should purge your church of horse-thieves sts or supporters. Now, practically, es for men than horses. Politicians who ted for slaveholders, and are ready again to or to support men ready to make bids for the Slave Power, by doing deeds which will an immortality of shame in the coming of a world's liberty-can come from the guilty parties, with praises of man-stealers fresh on ted lips, and sit down at your communion Verily is your light darkness to the world i'd save from sin and sorrow. Can you wonauht the reality of goodness, the existence in view of such action by churches professe !in: As you told me in your study, with a s feeling which showed a conscience stricken by a m of guilt, 'this is a hard matter.'

not encourage the efforts of the American Ass. Slavery Society, because you fear some of its members are not Orthodox in faith, after riew of Orthdoxy. Do you not know that that city is composed of men and women of widely different views in theology, bound together by the in belief that ' he 's true to God whose true to ne, sking no questions as to belief, sending out to to awaken public sentiment, to enlist the pulthe cross, all agencies, all men, to help in the stian work of breaking the bonds of the oppress -Inviting all to free discussion, asking the arch to prove its love of God by works of mercy to in and it it refuse, ready to expose its iniquity, al write 'Ichabod' on its portals? Do you fear

Ant slavery churches Octhodox after the strictides, too open their doors to us, and fear no ies, not professions, but actions. The Pharisee deld was established to talk loud of every letter of the ald law; neglected no part of the ritual; could pass filschool of him who paid tithes to support to synagogue; cared little for a false life. Jeaus came among them, with his spirit of world-wide humanity, saying, . By their fruits ye shall know them, and rebuked the narrow bigotry and hypocrisy of the

Jews by his beautiful parable of the Good Samaritan. the anat and awallow the camel ing to act in the anti-slavery cause unless those og join will repeat your ereed, and taking the guilty itician, the pious sanctifier of slavery by the hand, Christians, if Orthodox in profession after your Behold Christianity made casy! An Orthodox

ssion made a substitute for a life of devotedness justice and mercy; a religion which, costing little, is worth just what it costs. The Christian precept 'Love thy brother'-the Christian mode of judgmen by their life; that of the Pharisce by the Fiel You choose the letter, helping thus to keep te world in bondage to sin and ignorance; doubtless ing a good life quite desirable, but a good profamin the great thing. Deceive yourself as you by teasonings about 'organic sins,' and 'graduinfluences of Christianity,' is not this the tenden-7 of your position and action? Professions are hesp, mere words going from the lips outward; ade in the popular current, they give a reputation ; but a true life-keeping one's principles for every day us, not brought out on Sunday and laid by on week is to keep from spoiling, as we put by gaudy china, to fail for daily wear, good only for a show now and then-that is sometimes-yes, often-thought indesante; therefore, we have little of it, so long so thesp a substitute passes well among men. Will it pass as well in the eye of the all-seeing One? complain not of your belief, theologically; . let evtry one be fully persuaded in his own mind, and albere honestly to what he deems truth. Correct tiess are important, too; but the life, the spirit of sacrifice, the reverence for the worth of a human tool, shown by an active battle with all who help to bgrade man-by these alone can we rightly judge of squit that is in a man. You have more light on s great question of human rights than many others, and therefore your position and that of your burch is peculiarly a dangerous one to yourselves and to those around you. Dangerous to yourselves, scause, having some light, you have tried to satisyour consciences, and at the same time keep numas and wealth in your church by a compromise with iniquity, not daring to be thorough, yet cloaking your weakness under a profession well fitted to give you a false and treacherous quiet, to make you say, We have done well, while sitting quietly for others to fight the battle for freedom. lestness, find a pretence, they must see is worth litb, and thus lose faith in truth.

But I must close. Freely yet kindly have I adwhether Jew or Samaritan struck the blow that I am, as ever,

Your faithful friend, G. B. STEBBINS.

Count Bud Schauentein has been definitely appointed Prime Minister of Austria.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Dedham, on Thursday, 22d ult., in Temperance Hall, the President, Edmund Quincy, in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by John Rand, of Milton, who subsequently offered the following reso-

Resolved, That the command of God and the prin ciples of humanity alike authorise and encourage us to seek the abolition of slavery, and also of every other wrong, in the diligent use of every just instrumentality within our control, until the victory is

A committee to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year was appointed, and the following report made and adopted :-. President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham. Vice Presidents,

RICHARD CLAP, Dorchester. ELLIS ALLEN, Medfield. SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Brookline. Cornelius Cowing, West Roxbury. JOHN RAND, Milton. Corresponding Secretary,

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Brookline Recording Secretary.

ANNE W. WESTON, Weymouth. ELIAS RICHARDS, Weymouth

Counsellors, EDWIN THOMPSON, East Walpole. H. W. BLANCHARD, Dorchester. JOHN C. WYMAN, Dedham.

ELIZA A. TAPT, Dedham. Mr. Garrison then presented the following series of resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That the acme of human folly, audacity and infatuation has recently been exhibited in the United States House of Representatives, in the adoption of a resolution, by that body, affirming the of snow, rain and wind were almost incessant, and at atrocious compromise measures to be a final settlement of the slavery question; because the political kn wes who voted for that resolution are not the masters or creators of public sentiment, but its submissive vassals, as much so as the vanes on all the steeples are dependant for motion on the change of the

2. Resolved, That a million of such resolution would be as impotent to suppress the anti-slavery agitation, as was the mandate of Canute against the rising tide of the ocean; and, instead of smothering they will add fuel to the flame of popular excite ment.

3. Resolved, That the controversy which has long rocked this guilty nation, respecting the enslavement of millions of the people, will never be settled until the Almighty is dethroned, or his judgments exterminate the oppressors, or the slaves are released from their chains, or all human intellects consciences and hearts are turned to stone.

4. Resolved, That there is no form of despotism existing in the world so full of insecurity, so rotten in its foundation, so explosive in its nature, so abhor rent in its features, or so sure of an eternal overthrow, as that of chattel slavery; and, therefore, instead of being disheartened by its present triumphant position, we are mightily strengthened to continue the warfare against it, remembering that 'the battle is the Lord's, and he saveth not by sword or spear.'

5. Resolved, That the Senator in Congress, from Massachusetts, (elected to that body as the highest type of political anti-slavery, and to secure whose election, an entire session of the Legislature was allowed to pass, without an attempt to clicit from it a ranks of the tried and true in that city have been Slave Law.) who can allow more than four months to band, who are as yet invincible, and with whom it is pass, without finding or creating a single opportunity to utter a syllable in opposition to the supremacy and daring outrages of the Slave Power; and who, a petition numerously signed for the liberation of Drayton and Savres from their cruel captivity, withtitioners why he has not thought it proper or expedient to comply with their request; must not be surprised or offended if his conduct be deemed inexplicable, and pronounced unworthy of his profession and position

6. Resolved, That while the cause of Hungary is dear to us as the friends of struggling liberty, and is of the enemies of truth and righteousness. The comthe fidelity of any Hungarian leader, we are constrain- he is doing vigorous and glorious battle. In him, the ed by a sense of duty to declare, that, whoever else monopolies of every kind which oppress humanity, may feel gladdened by the presence of Louis Kossuth whether they be of the soil, or in the Government, in the old Bay State, and disposed to hail him as the the Union, the Church, or any where else, find a undaunted champion of liberty, we are not of the steady and determined foe. The Pleasure Boat is number; for, by his utter cowardice and silence on gallant, noble little craft. May she never strike her the subject of slavery-his eulogies of the men- colors, nor be found without shot in her locker, until stealers of the South as the true friends of universal universal peace is proclaimed on earth, and love and freedom-his careful avoidance of the fact, that every liberty become the universal law. sixth person in the land is a bond slave-his truthless In Bath, we had good meetings, and found a few declarations as to the love of liberty, and the hatred excellent and active friends. Two-thirds of all the of oppression, animating the bosoms of the American contributions we obtained in the State, we received people-he has shown himself to be a parasite, radi- in Bath. We encountered many Free Soil men in cally defective on the score of principle, selfishly various places, but there is one in that city, who debound up in the cause of Hungarian independence, serves a much higher compliment than to say, he is and therefore has forfeited his claim to the confidence worth the whole of them. He spared no labor nor exand respect of all those whose country is the world, pense to have our meetings widely notified, and as ef-

7. Resolved, That ' the glorious principle of union, on which, according to Kossuth, stands the mighty food of opposition. The heavy rain, the rise of the pyramid of our greatness,' is a principle which immolates millions of the inhabitants of the land on the streets, almost defeated us wholly. The meeting was bloody alter of slavery, which allows no protection small, and left us a dollar and sixty cents out of pockto be given to any fugitive slave in any part of the et. We found, however, one excellent person we had country, which cements our boasted Union with in- not known before, who subscribed for the Liberator, nocent blood, which interposes the broad shield of bought liberally of friend Grover's books, besides makthe national power for the protection of the South- ing a silent contribution. I love to record such deeds, ern taskmasters and the degradation of their victims, which allows the slaveholder to represent three-fifths of his slaves in Congress, and which, sapping the Liberator is used to better purpose. There are some foundation of American freedom, is powerfully re- truly noble spirits where we went; though not many

trate the folly and infatuation of the great Hungarian outlaw, than in visiting such a country as this, with and sometimes pay for halls, must be, to some, a mysits slave-holders, slave-breeders, and slave-dealers tery-for however glad they are to see us, and enjoy its slave plantations, slave shambles, and slave coffles-its whips, and chains, and branding-irons-its Fugitive Slave Bill and domestic slave trade-with them. This will be corrected, doubtless, as we bethe expectation of enli-ting the government and peo- stow more labor, where this sin of omission is still ple in the cause of Hungarian liberty, and eliciting committed. from them material aid and official influence for the overthrow of European despotism.

9. Resolved, That in the contempt thrown upon his mission by the South, and its evident failure throughout the country, notwithstanding his careful avoidance of every expression calculated to excite the displeasure of the Slave Power, he has verily his redispleasure of the Slave Power Power

thorns, and figs of thistles. 10. Resolved, That in the recent letter of DANIEL of that office have voted to close it, while the mean Webster to G. A. Tauenner, Esq., of Alexandria, for its present continuance, at least, were within the functional property of this note is to inquire, through in which he re-affirms his satisfaction with the Functional, and any of the Liberator, the reason for such a proceeding. Have summy-like corements of sect, and be alive to the fatty of working carnestly for man's freedom, asking the compromise measures as a proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the whether Jew or Samaritan struck the block has the compromise measures as a proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the whether Jew or Samaritan struck the block has the compromise measures as a proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the compromise measures are proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the compromise measures are proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the compromise measures are proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the compromise measures are proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the compromise measures are proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the compromise measures are proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the compromise measures are proper, fair, and final there is no longer any necessity for an office of that the compromise measures are proper, fair, and final the compromise me WERSTER to G. A. TAVENNER, Esq., of Alexandria, for its present continuance, at least, were within their adjustment of the questions to which they relate'; kind in the heart of its capital; or have they some bloke the fetters from a brother's limbs, and gave him adjustment of the questions to which they relate; kind in the neart of the heart-hope and freedom. tion can make any considerable progress at the North; rending appeal of the fugitive slave? I trust that the great Northern traitor is seen still making his bid for the Presidency, 'glorying in his shame' with the to give an explanation of the affair, as there are many delusive hope of securing Southern votes, and throw- who, like myself, feel a curiosity to know the why ing into the scale of the Stave Power whatever of in- and the wherefore of this business. tellect, reputation, public and personal influence, at-

taches to his name and position, and thus doing what in him lies for the 'preservation, propagation and perpetuation' of that system which is the 'sum of all villanies."

The meeting was addressed, during the morning afternoon and evening sessions, by the President, Miss Lucy Stone, Messrs. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, William I. Bowditch, John Rand, Edwin Thomp son, H. W. Blanchard, W. Allen and others. In th afternoon, the Resolution, offered by Mr. Garrison touching the course of Senator Sumner in Congress was under consideration. Mr. Garrison sustained it and Mr. Phillips objected to its adoption at this time, on the grounds that Mr. Sumner had never taken the anti-slavery ground claimed for him by his Free Soil and Anti-Slavery admirers; that he was to b judged only by what he had himself professed; that he was entitled to his own time for such action as he proposed taking, he being on the spot, and better able to judge of the exigencies of the case, &c. &c. Mr. Bowditch made a very able and interesting speech on the statistics of slaveholding, setting forth in the clearest light the smallness of the slaveholding body, its absolute power over the national affairs, and th hopes to be derived from the vast non-slaveholding majorities of the slaveholding States. Mr. Bowditch was earnestly requested to reduce his speech into the form of a tract, for distribution, with which he was understood to comply.

In the evening, the hall was filled with an atten

tive audience, and addressed with great eloquence and ability by Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, Miss Stone and Mr. Rand. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN MAINE. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

We have just closed a most fatiguing and every way trying campaign in Maine. But it has afforded us very little opportunity to judge of the State, as a field for anti-slavery culture. The season was too far advanced when we commenced; and then, the storm times truly terrific. Consequently, our meetings were generally small, and in more than one instance

Of the manner and results of our labors, in several places, the readers of the Liberator have been already

failed altogether.

informed. In Portland, we had meetings of a truly cheering character. In the day time on Sunday, the audience was not only large, but attentive and serious in very high degree; and in it were seen many of th nost intelligent and influential people of the city.

In the evening, we had some disturbance, though slight compared with what we often encounter-slight compared with what has been witnessed in years past, in that very hall. A narrow fringe of beardle and perhaps brainless beings hung themselves around the outer edge of our meeting in the evening, as the attorneys of the religion and democracy of the nation. They gave us the best defence their clients' case adnitted of, by clattering away most industriously with the heels of their huge brogans on the floor. It was sad to witness, not for our sakes, but their own. Had they been born of better parents, and properly trained, they would no doubt have behaved better. Our ectings are like a cornfield in one respect. There must be an outside row, that never comes to much.

For the getting up and sustaining of these mee ings, we were indebted mainly to the Fosters and Morrills-names worthy of most honorable mention, as connected with the cause of humanity in Portland. For patient, persevering labor and sacrifice, in all the various departments of anti-slavery effort, none are deserving of higher commendation. The condemnation even of the infernal Fugitive sadly thinned and broken; but still there is a little felicity itself to suffer and co-operate.

The Portland Inquirer, the Free Soil organ, is a feeble affair, altogether. We were told that it is not having had in his possession, upwards of two months, half supported. This may be some apology for its demanding pay for inserting a brief notice of antislavery meetings-a thing which even Whig and out presenting it to the Senate, or informing the pe- Democratic papers, out of Portland, have sometimes

The Pleasure Boat, commanded by Commodore Jer. emiah Hacker, is a whole navy in itself; stronger than the Spanish Armada and its conqueror both carrying guns of fatal calibre to the foe, and enough of them to storm all the fortresses and strongholds endant in its claims for sympathy and aid on mander has his own tactics and modes of warfare; bu

fective, every way, as possible.

In Saco and Biddeford we encountered, literally, a Saco river, and the impassable state of many of the

But, my letter is already too long. We had many adventures and encounters worth recording, but the tarding the progress of liberty throughout the world. who aid with contributions, except in the places l 8. Resolved, That nothing can more signally illus- have named. How we travel from place to place, and how we live, pay tavern bills, buy wood and candles, our lectures and labors, they seem willing we should do all at our own expense, or at least without aid from

> Your humble, but sincere fellow-worker. PARKER PILLSBURY. Concord, April 27, 1852.

> > NORTH PROVIDENCE, April 13, 1852.

or nine years, that the committee having the charge

I. C. KENYON.

The Late Storm—Fatal Disaster.—Our correspondent at Provincetown writes, under date of Wednesday, last week:

One or more distressing accidents have take place since yesterday. Just he/ore dark, last night, the hows of a vessel, broken off just abaft her main rigging, were seen on the outer bars, about a mile nor hof Highland light, with fifteen persons upon it. The rest of the vessel was washing ashore. The persons on the wreck could be heard calling for assistance, but the tremendous sea upon the shore, combined with the darkness and dense fog which set in about that time, prevented all help to them. Fires were built upon the beach, and the people turned out and line upon the beach, and the people turned out and line the shore. Two brave men—Jonathan Collins and Daniel Cassady of Truro—made an attempt to get off in a dory to the assistance of the persons on boat.

The validity of the law of South Carolins, requiring the imprisonment of Colored Seamen in South Carolins.—The validity of the law of South. Carolins, requiring the miprisonment of colored Seamen in South Carolins.—The validity of the law of South. Carolins, requiring the imprisonment of Colored Seamen in South Carolins, requiring the miprisonment of colored Seamen in South Carolins, requiring the miprisonment of colored Seamen in South Carolins, requiring the miprisonment of colored Seamen who may arrive in the ports of that State, has at length been controverted in a form which will put it to the test before the proving the ports of that State, has at length been controverted in a form which will put it to the test before the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of the state, has at length been controverted in a form which will put it to the test before the principle of the principle of the principle of the state, has at length been controverted in a form which will put it to the test before the principle of the country. Manuel Pereigne, a colored Portuguese sailor, articled to serve on English brig, which was recently driv with persons on the wreek, when their uncertainty of the wreek, and both of the excellent men were unfortunately drowned. Afterwards, two of the unfortunately drowned. Afterwards, two of the unfortunate crew were washed ashore, completely exhausted, but all the thirteen others of the crew were ladies only, when the business of the Convention was a superson of t

drowned.

A piece of the stern of the vessel which came on shore, had 'Josepha, of Gloucester,' painted on the stern, and she is understood to be the Josepha, of Gloucester, England, Capt. Cawsey, which sailed from Bristol, England, or Boston, March 19.

arranged, and its officers chosen.

The call of the members was read by the President, Mrs. C. S anton of Seneca Falls, who, upon taking the chair, also read an address.

Letters from Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Abby Kelley Foster, Horace Greeley, and Gerrit Smith, were

Freshet in Winchendon .- Fitchburg, April 23 .- The Freshet in Winchendon.—Fitchburg, April 23.—The Cheshire railroad bridge, in Winchendon, was washed away about sun down, carrying a mill with it. The down mail train for Boston had passed over it but a few minutes before. The water has done considerable damage to the road. There will be no train over it to-morrow. The water is higher than ever known before. There is scarcely a bridge left standing in Winchendon, and several houses and mills have been carried away by the floods.

The Virginia papers are filled with details of the damage by the late flood. The towns of Worthington, Fairmount, Riverville, and Newport, were inundated, and many houses swept off. More than forty houses were seen to float pâst Fairmount. Every house except one, and a part of-two others, in the village of Worthington, were swept away. In Fredericksburgh and vicinity, the damage done was very great. Falmouth bridge was entirely swept away.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., April 22. The Flood on the Potomac-Eleven Lives Lost .- The estruction of property along the river by the flood is beyond calculation; two families of eleven persons were drowned near Hancock. Houses and barns near the river have been swept off in great numbers. The canal is greatly damaged, and may not be repaired for

The Compromise.—The vote on the resolution adopted in the House declaring the Compromise a finality, showed the following results: For the resolution, 7 Northern Whigs, 20 Southern Whigs, 35 Northern Democrats, and 39 Southern Democrats—Total, 101. Against the resolution, 29 Northern Whigs, 18 Southern Whig, 21 Northern Democrats, and 3 Free Soilers—total, 64; 34 Whigs and 34 Democrats absent.

The Great Quaker Case .- We learn from the Providence Journal, that Chief Juestice Shaw delivered at Taunton, on Tuesday, the opinion of the whole Su-preme Judicial Court, in the case of Oliver Earl, et als, in equity, vs. Wm. Wood and others, (the Qua-ker case,) in favor of the complainants, (the Gurney-ites,) and against the Wilburites. The decision set-tles the title to all the property belonging to the So-eicty of Friends within the jurisdiction of the New-England Yearly Meeting. The Court was over three

THE BOSTON NATIONAL THEATRE Was entirely con THE BOSTON NATIONAL THEATRE was entirely con-sumed by fire on Thursday morning, last week. It was a mere tinder-box, and burnt like pine kind-lings. Had it caught a few hours before, when its walls were crammed with auditors of Mrs. Forrest, a hundred lives would have been lost. Two edifices erected as theatres have been destroyed by fire dur-ing the spring, and the consolation is that they will never be the death of any body in the future.

The Spiritual Telegraph is the name of a new The Spiritual Telegraph is the name of a new weekly paper to be started in New York on the first week in May. It is to be published by Charles Partridge, at No. 3, Courtland Street. It will oe open to the discussion of the modern Spiritual phenomena, and devoted to spiritualism generally. Mr. Partridge is a man of ample means and will be a sufficient guarantee for all who subscribe, that they will be supplied with the paper during the time paid for. The ed with the paper during the time paid for. price is only one dollar a year, payable in adva Prof. S. B. Brittain is to be editor.

Wonderful stories are received in England from the Australian gold mines. One account says the whole dividing range between Sydney and Victoria, known as the Sydney mountains, is one vast field Commissioner Parris had a ton and a half of old in his tent, waiting for

Vote on the Liquor Bill.—The following is published an analysis of the vote on the Liquor Bill in the

Whigs-For the Bill, 98; against it, 73. Democrats—For the bill, 52; against it, 50. Free Soilers—For the bill, 75; against it, 8.

Almighty Nomination .- The New York Mirror says 'The Almighty has plainly nominated Daniel Webseem to prove Shelly's words true when he said :

The name of God Has fenced about all crimes with holiness,'

ET Late intelligence from Texas states that fears are entertained in Washington county of an insurrection among the slaves.

POUDHKEEPSIS, April 20.

St. Louis, April 26.—Steamer Prairie State collapsed her flue yesterday at Pekin, Ill., killir and wounding about twenty persons, mostly boat and deck passengers. The assistant engines was instantly killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 20.

Ann'Goag, the Murderess.—Ann Goag, who was convioted, a short time since, of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of May, gave birth to a female child to day, in her cell, at the county jail. It is not known, as yet, whether the execution of the sentence will be postponed or the Eugitive Slave Law. He said he could nevote for each a law with the investment.

Cigars and Brandy.—Four thousand cigars and seven gallons of brandy were consumed in the tea room of the municipal fathers of New York, during the month of January last, and charged, of course, to the city. During the twelve months, the cost of carriage hire was over \$3000, while their bill for kid gloces was \$240.

Try Again.—The Whigs here have been trying several times to get up tremendous public no stings to nominate Mr. Webster, but have invariably failed. Why don't they try General Scott in the sam way? Trot out old Chepultepee, and see how he pace. No harm in trying.—N. Y. Herald.

Murder and Lynching.—Lance Frisherson should

darriage hire was over \$3000, while their bill for kid gloves was \$230.

Circumstances alter Cases.—Bus'eed, the New York lawyer, who has the faculty of swearing to, or denying any thing that his client may need to make out of his cause, was once, according to his own declaration, an anti-slavery man by 'inevitable blood.' The Sandard publishes a letter written when he was a candidate for Assistant Alderman in New York city, in which he affirms that he is 'heartily opposed to the system by which one man holds his fellow in servitude and perperual bondage.' This Busteed would make a most striking match for that renegade Congressman from Massachusetts, whom Mr. Rantoul flayed alive the other day.—Ohio Bugle.

Death of a Lawyer.—Benjamin Rand, Esq., once of our most eminent lawyers, died at his residence, 64 Mt. Vernon street, on Monday.

Terrible Death.—An Irish lad named Cockery.

Terrible Death .- An Irish lad named Cockery, retail .- New York Recorder.

Presidential.-The Whig Convention of Ohio have

nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The Whig Convention of Virginia passed the following resolve: 'That we prefer Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency, over all other persons who have been proposed for that high station; and if he shall be nom-inated by the Whig National Convention, the Whigs of Virginia will give him their cordial support."

Flying Speed.—The down express train on the Hirlem riad having got behind time on Saturday, the sengineer, knowing that the track was clear, put the steam on the 'iron horse.' He ran one hundred and three miles in two hours and ten minutes, including the three stops, to take in wood and water. Deducting ten minutes for the time lost in the three stops, makes the average of the running time a mile in one minute and seventeen seconds.—Aibany Journal.

New Obleans, April 30th.

Burning of the Steamer Pocahoutas.—Ten Lives Lost, and a Large Quantity of Cotton.—The steamer Pocahoutas, from Arkansas, bound to this port, with 2.330 hales of cotton, took fire on Friday last, and burned to the water's edge in half an hour. Ten persons were either burned or drowned, including a torner sheriff of Arkansas, lady, and three children, a cabin boy, two firemen, and a chambermaid.

arranged, and its officers chosen.

The call of the members was read by the President the chair, also read an address.

Letters from Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Abby Kelley Foster, Horace Greeley, and Gerrit Smith, were

read.

The afternoon session was occupied with the discussion of resolutions and reports of the Committee.

Many speeches were made, both by ladies and gentlemen, prominent among which was an able addres by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer.

Woman's Rights Convention in Pennsylvania.—/
call is now in circulation, says the Freeman, for a Woman's Rights Convention, to be held in Westchester o

Rhode Island for the Maine Law.—We telegraphs to a trusty Rhode Island advocate of the Maine Law know how the new Legislature stand on the Main Law question, and received the following response: PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.

H. Greeker:—Our new Senate is Maine Law I four majority. The House is Maine Law by fourte majority. We are perfectly satisfied, and hope the few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing.

Yours, C. W.

Well, we are not quite enjoying that blessing, be expect the day when we shall be. - New York Tribus

Clay.—A Spanish lady, writing from Washingte anys of Henry Clay: 'I am not able to give you adequate idea of his state. His eye alone shows h not dead! His fingers are a skeleton's—the counnance cadaverous, yet, withal, his mental facult are unimpaired and as vivid as ever.' Colored Seamen .- The Legislature of Louisiana he

passed a law essentially modifying the former laws that State, concerning free colored persons who are ployed in vessels from the North. The new law rogates that portion of the law which required prisonment of all colored seamen,—and provi The estates of the Count Casimir Batthy

have been finally confiscated. There were five a arate estates of the greatest extent and value, and mous by historical association. The most interes of all was Siklos, a castle, in whose dungeons I Sigismund was immured in the year 1402. Stewart's sales in New York, during the

1851, are said to have amounted to the enormous of twelve millions of dollars. The single article gloves is put down at six thousand dollars The ' Bleak House' has had the largest sa' may of Dickens's scrials. Forty thousand copies of first number were disposed of at the last accoun-There is nothing like writing for the million.

The total receipts for the People's Lecture the Tabernacle, New York, were \$1803.41. The penses were \$1819.43. The course comprised fitteen lectures, and the lecturers received \$30 each the average compensation. A successful experithis, which might be tried in Boston next season, admission fee, it may be added, was only 12 1-2 c

Death of Gov. Young.—Ex-Governor John Yo of New York, died at his residence in New York on Friday morning. His disease was consum with which he was seized in the spring of 1851. which terminated his life in his 50th

In France, a proclamation of the Empi again talked of, and the 5th of May is fixed on time for the next coup d'etat; on that day, a grar view of 150,000 troops is to take place in Paris, it is said the soldiers will be encouraged to salu

The Rochester American notices the deren of Hon. Heman Aiten, of Highgate, Vermont, who died at his residence, on Friday last, of apoplexy. Mr. A. was formerly American Minister to the Chilia Republic, having been appointed to that station by ident John Quincy Adams.

Frightful Casualty.—We learn from the Ja (Tenn.) Whig. that Mr. Joseph Wellg, his wife, and mother, residing in Decatur county, were on Sunday, the 11th uit., by the falling of a li a tree upon their house

for such a law without the jury clause.

Terrible Death.—An Irish lad named Cockery, while near a cog wheel at the file works at Waterbury, Ct., stumbled, and fell across the wheel, and he was instantly drawn into the machinery and torn into shreds.

Death of a Veteran.—Gen. Solomon Van Renselaer died at Albany on Friday, aged 78 years. He was in the last war, and was for many years Postmaster of Albany.

Death of Professor Edwards.—A telegraphic message was received in this city on Saturday evening, from Charieston, S. C., announcing the decease of Prof. B. Edwards, of Andover, Mass.

'Companion dear she's left behin. To Correspondents. 'Ella' mistakes her calling 'Companion dear she's left behind,
To bear the heavy stroke,
Fond, lonely children to remain,
With bitter tears to mourn.'

We do not doubt the severity of the bere vemer or the excellence of the departed one; but we mus decline publishing the effusion sent to us, notwithstanding it has been twice forwarded.

MR. FOSTER IN PEPPERELIA

DANIEL FOSTER, of Concord, an Agent of the Mass, Anti Slavery Society, will give a course of Four Lec-tures, in Pepperell, commencing on Monday evening, May 3d, and continuing on the following three eve-

nings.

The Fitchburg News speaks of this course of lectures, which the editor heard delivered at the Town Hall which the editor heard delivered at the Town Hall in that place, in very commendatory terms, and advises all to hear Mr. Foster, wherever he may so-

journ, who have an opportunity. Mr. Foster will spend the day in soliciting subscribers for the Liberator and funds for the cause of Freedom.

Subjects of these Loctures. I. Influence of American Slavery on the Free Labor of this country. 2. The True and the False Life compared. 3. The ProSlavery character of our National Government, and the necessity of its overthrow. 4. The True and the False Church compared.

LUCY STONE.

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-ety, will lecture as follows :-

Reading, Haverhill, Friday evening, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Gloucester, Rockport, Essex, Manchester. Friday,

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Sunday, May 9. Lucy Stone will be present. For the place of meeting, see next week's Liberator. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

Will lecture on reformatory subjects in Layden Hall, Plymouth, on Sunday next, morning and eve-

THE YOUNG LADIES' MORAL AND LITERA-RY SOCIETY

Propose holding a Fair for the sale of useful and ornamental articles, in the vestry of Belknap Street Church, on Wednesday, May 19th. The object of the Fair is to obtain money to pur-chase a suitable receptacle for the books they have already collected, to increase their library, and extend their means of usefulness. Any contributions to this object will be gratefully received, either in the form of money or articles for the table, may be left at the

store of Mrs. L. A. H. PETERSON, 149 Court st

BUY-READ-CIRCULATE. The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, a neat pamphlet of 212 pages, containing the Reports of several Committees, and the Speeches, as Phonographically reported, is for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Proceedings of the A. S. Convention assembled in
Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1833—which resulted in
the formation of the A. A. S. Society;
First, second, third Annual Reports of the American A. S. Society;
Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization.
Any one who has either of the above for sale, will
confer a favor on me by informing me of the fact, by
a letter addressed to me in Boston.

WM. I. ROWDITCH

WM. I. BOWDITCH.

Two young colored men want situations. One of them is a blacksmith, but is ready to engage in other labor, if necessary. The other is desirous of a steady place in the country. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

GREAT CURE!

OF MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOUS HU-MOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY DR. PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. Ds. Porter,---Dear Sir:--I feel in du'y bound to Da. Porter, ... Dear Sir:—I feel in du'y bound to tender you my grateful acknowledgements for the benefit I have received from the use of your Panacea. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a scrofulous humor, principally affecting my eyes and head. My eyes were much inflamed and very painful; I thought sometimes I should lose my sight. The humor affected my head so much that my hair came nearly off. All who saw me knew that my condition was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting better. I tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the best physicians, but all without any relief. My own physician finally advised me to try your Panacea. He physicians, but all without any relief. My own physician finally advised me to try your Panacea. He gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishment; I tried another bottle, and found great help. My hair began to grow, and is now fully restored. I have taken twelve bottles, and am entirely cured of my humor. I can recommend it to the public as a valuable medicine. I believe your Panacea far surpasses every other Panacea.

MAHALA ROBBINS.
Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Manufactured at 169 Hanover street, Boston. Sold by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, Hanover street; Radding & CO., BREWSTERS, STEVENS & CUSHING, and by Agents through the country.

DR. WM. CLARK'S

Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and different complaints engendered from the disordered state of the digestive organs, are facts of no small importance in favor of this invaluable medicine. Those who have tested its renovating properties consider it the best preparation yet offered the public, and recommend its use in the most unqualified terms of praise. Its reputation is now established as a safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Serofula, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; by its puriving nature it cleanses the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti-Scrofulous Panacea is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dyspeptic complaints, in Pulmonary and Rheumatic affections, Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Raeum, Ulcers, Piles, cold hands and feet, cutaneous Diseases, and Humors of every description. In fine, the Anti-Scrofulous Panacea is what its name imports, no imposition, and will do all that is claimed for it by the proprietors of the medicine.

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H. B. C. keeps constantly on sale, a complete as-

Agents,
H. B. C. keeps constantly on sale, a complete assortment of Botanic Medicines and compounds, Roots,
Herbs, Barks, &c., wholesale and retail.

March 19

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST publish d, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston: Selections from the Writings and Speeches of William Lloyd Garrison. With an Appendix. Price,

Letter to Louis Kossuth, concerning Freedom and Slavery in the United States, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Price, 25 ets. Twentieth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the Speeches of Wendell Phillips made in the Melo-deon and in Faneuil Hall. Price, twenty-five cents.

DR. PORTER'S MEDICAL OFFICE,

March 5

No. 169 HANOVER STREET. WILL give particular attention to the treatment of Scrofula and all kinds of Humors. Advice gratis.

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repairing dwelling houses, stores, &c., and putting up and altering all kinds of fixtures, &c., and will, by prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to give cuttent March 14 JOHN CURTIS & CO.,

TAILORS. No. 6 ANN STREET, (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.) CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-made CLOTHING.

JOHN CURTIS. GEO. P. ATKINS.



For the Liberator.

### THE SIMS STORM.

Come on, fierce Storm-King, come, From thy dark Northern mountain home; Clothe thee with thy fiercest cloud! Come abroad, relentless, proud. April, that was wont to wear Such a meek and melting air, Learn thee a new lessou now-God spreads horror o'er thy brow. And his strange and vengeful frown O'er thy beauty resteth down.

It is fitting, it is meet,

Beating hail and chilling sleet,

Bitter winds with howling breath,

Better this befits the time Of cold and cruel-hearted crime, Than gentle sun and genial shower, Once bland April's virgin dower! Colder than this wintry storm Were those fiends in human form, Who their bound and fettered prey Through sleet and darkness bore away. Well the Thunderer it beseems, To mark with ire their impious schemes, Thus to roar his fiat forth, Through the wild and darkening North,

Breathing out even Nature's war

With these murderers and their Law.

Mighty Daniel! wrap up well Thy now grim and battered shell; "Tis no common winter's cold Pierces through thy giant mould; There's a something in this blast, Whispers sternly of the past. All the chill poor Sims endured, The sorrow never to be cured, Pierces shuddering through thee now, Though thou bear'st that haughty brow. Through the many folds that hide That strong, crafty heart of pride, Th' avenging arrow worketh in The sting of Death, the hire of Sin! Though near, the wine in goblets swims, On its wave seems written ' Sims!' Though Flattery plies its ready art, Flattery cannot draw that dart; All thy glory has departed-Weaker grows the Iron-Hearted.

And Thou, sleek puppet of the times, Jackall to the Tiger's crimes, Bringing in his hunted prey, MILLARD, where art thou, to-day? Catering to the dainty South, Human flesh to gorge her mouth; Busied in the dirty strife To hold thy Presidential life-So full thy thoughts of place and dinner, Canvass-backs, and white house winner. Vain this storm with trumpet tongue-Still thy ' withers are unwrung.' But e'en for thee Heaven hath an hour, When Conscience shall assert her power; The goods thou lustest for all gone, Thou'lt curse the day when thou wast born And to thy soul shall enter in The 'iron' of thy deadly sin-A nation's freedom signed away, To win the honors of a day!

SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

#### THE OLD PHILOSOPHER'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG ONE, WHO WAS AFRAID TO SPEAK HIS MIND ON A GREAT QUESTION.

Shame upon thee, craven spirit! Is it manly, just or brave, If a truth have shone within thee, To conceal the light it gave?

Captive of the world's opinion-Free to speak, but yet a slave. All conviction should be valiant: Tell thy truth-if truth it be-Never seek to stem its current;

It will fit the widening circle Of Eternal Verity. Speak thy thought if thou believ'st it, Let it jostle whom it may, E'en although the foolish scorn it, Or the obstinate gainsay :

Every seed that grows to-morrow, Lies beneath a clod to-day. If our sires, the noble-hearted, Pioneers of things to come, Had, like thee, been weak and timid, Traitors to t em-elves, and dumb-Where would be our present knowledge,

Where the hoped Millennium? Where would be triumphant Science, Scarching with her fearless eyes Through the infinite creation For the soul that underlies-Soul of Beauty, soul of Goodness, Wisdom of the earth and skies?

Where would be all great Inventions, Each from by-gone fancies born, Issued first in doubt and darkness, Launched 'mid apathy and scorn ? How could noon-time ever light us, But for dawning of the morn?

Where would be our free opinion-Where the right o speak at all, If our sires, like thee mistrustful, Had been deaf to duty's call, And concealed the thoughts within them, Lying down for fear to fall?

Though an honest thought, outspoken, Lead thee into chains or death-What is life, compared with Virtue ? Shalt thou not survive thy breath? Hark ! the future age invites thee! Listen, trembler, what it saith !

It demands thy thought in Justice, Debt, not tribute of the free; Have not ages long departed. Groaned, and toiled, and bled for thee If the Past have lent thee wisdom, Pay it to Futurity.

CHARLES MACKAY.

### SONNET.

-BY CALDER CAMPBELL. Ye who the lack of gold would plead as lack Of power to help another, think not so; But where the stumbling steps of sickness go, Pollow with friendly foot; and in the track Of life, when ye encounter, 'midst the snow, Bewildered wanderers, turn not proudly back, But lead them gently from their walks of wo By such kind words as cast a brighter glow Than gold around them. Oh, be sure of this-The alms most precious man can give to man Are kind and truthful words; nor come amiss Warm sympathizing tears to eyes that scan The world aright! The only error is, No sleet to do the little good we can!

## Miscellancous.

IS SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS?

form, preached on Fast Day, April 6, 1002, at the ground; how much more, if he would reach his end!

Federal Street Meeting-House, Boston, by Rev. Ezra

Do not look with an unkind eye on the philanthro-

nor words can exhibit. Put aside statistics, and take the masses of fact which lie upon the world's history, like deposits of lava on the green fields around Vesuvius, and what do they show, if not that there is need of reforms that shall reach the very heart of society? Look, in this middle of the nine-teenth century of the Christian era, not at Heathen Diet. Twelve thousand Hungarian troops were that the contract of the time of the contract of the time of the contract of the time of the contract of the into time against the Italica; at France, the beautiful, sinking into political ruin beneath the despotism of a name; at England the proposition was to send a larger force in the same direction. The speech of Kossuth is the free, with its millions of work-people, in mines and manufactories and on the soil, who have no more described by the same direction. The speech of Kossuth is reported in the German language in Adlerstein's archive des Ungarischen Ministeriums. hope of rising above the lowest condition of civilized life than if they lived in Tartar; at the United States, the pride of the earth, continual sentences of our courts upon criminals of every class in one half of the Union, and with slavery as a permanent inhomes and our churches, and it you can say that there is no need of reform, why, then you are one of those whom the prophet of old, and the Saviour after-wards, described as "having ears, but they hear not, and eyes, but they see not." In this land, and this city, we are very far from expounding or apprehending the true theory of civilization. There are evils enough on this continent to sink it into utter perdition, if Providence were not disciplinary, and God

One other truth must be admitted before we can hope for any satisfactory change. The improvement which is needed must come through human agency. We must neither leave it for God to effect by a miraculous interference with the affairs of men, nor expect that the world will advance to perfection by certain inherent laws of self-development; for God's special aid in behalf of our race has been given through Christ, and the great haw of social progress deducible frem the Gospel is, that man must be faithful to the opportunities of usefulness which invite his effort. The tendencies of society offer a reciprocal antagonism, and those which lead to deterioration are certainly as strong as those which are suited to raise and refine a people. Whatever conquest shall be gained over error and sin, whatever permanent removal of an evil that now en-ters into the history of the times shall be secured. we, or our children, will owe to the exertions of men,-call them philanthropists, reformers, or what we may,-visionaries, radicals, fanatics, (names may hinder or help, but they cannot defeat a good cause, for though there be potency in a name, necessity and will are still mighter); the changes that shall introduce a better condition of humanity must come from the endeavor and consent of men whose eyes are open, and whose hearts are true. They who Jerusalem's sake will not rest,' shall cause 'the

righteousness thereof to go forth as brightness.'
One further remark would I make in anticipation of the inquiry before us. Those reforms which shall be productive of the widest and most lasting good must spring from religious faith. We need no deny the value of many changes in the social condition, which are the result of physical or economi cal science. Fulton and Arkwright have been benefactors of the world. And yet their inventions may eventually aggravate the moral perplexi-ties of life. The greatest mistake of this age con-sists in allowing philanthropy and Christianity to stand in an attitude of mutual defiance or distrust. Who was the great philanthropist? Was it not he who 'died, the just for the unjust?' Who was the great reformer? Was it not he whose influence creates all things anew? Can they who have learngreat reformer? Was it not he whose influence creates all things anew? Can they who have learned of him be the enemies of beneficent change The streams that shall carry refreshment to our wearied humanity must flow from the life of him who came 'to seek and to save that which was lost.' There is a fine symbolic passage in one of the Hebrew prophets which describes the efficacy of influences proceeding from a devout faith. 'By that side, shall grow all trees for meat, whose lea shall not fide, neither shall the fruit thereof be con months, because their waters they issued out of the nanctuary; and the fruit thereof shall be for ment and the leaf thereof for medicine. Because their waters they issued out of the sanctuary,-those fer words lay upon the whole secret of success in the con-duct of undertakings for the amelioration of society. If now we examine the spirit of reform, that we may ascertain what qualities determine its essential character, we shall first discover that it is a courage-

ous and aggressive spirit. Such it must be from th nature of its office. Its aim is to overthrow that which exists, and to substitute for the admitted or the cherished among men that which it regards as bet ter. Its attitude, therefore, may always seem to be one of hostility, of assault. Its attack on popular errors, as we shall presently observe, will not be indiscriminate, nor simply figree; but by the conditions of its birth-right, it is bound to be the inexorable for of what it deems wrong. When it succombs to social abuse, it forfeits its claim to be considered a leader in the affairs of men; it abdicates its authority, and betrays the cause which it has undertaker to defend. To persons of a timid or quiet temper, this element in the spirit of reform is disagreeable They are afraid of it. But they are not the persons to carry forward the world. They are serviceable and pleasant in their place, but their place is not among the champions of freedom or truth. A frank and manly bearing becomes the reformer, such as and many overing becomes the reformer, such as bespeaks this confidence in a good, though it be a perilous or difficult enterprise. If he quails before obstacles, is intimidated by threats, or worried by ridicule, he shows himself unfit for the office he has assumed. The spirite reference to the control of the sum of the spirite reference to the control of the spirite reference to the spirite spirite to the spirite spi somed. The spirit of reform is not an Ishmael, who hand is 'against every man, and every man's hand against him,' but it is a Peter the Hermit, preach-ing in all ages a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land from the infidels.

Hence, secondly, it is an indefatigable, earnest energetic spirit. If it were not, how could it ac mplish any thing? Clanges in the opinions and crices of mankind are not wrought by feeble practices of mankind are not wrought by feeble hands. Customs which generations have accepted do not stand like rucks poised as if waiting for a child's touch to roll them from the mountain-height. They are imbedded in the ground, which has risen up about them, and grown old with them, and which must be rent apart before they can be dislodged. To many if not to most observers the reference. which must be rent apart before they can be disloided. To many, if not to most observers, the reformer may seem fearfully in earnest. His soul, possessed by the great ideas, to whose service he has bound himself by indentures of conscience and heart, is intensely active, and this inward force cannot but communicate itself to his external life. And yet why should we select him as an example of unusual energy? Is he more in earnest than are bad men to accure their ends? Is he more in earnest than is the politician of a large or a small time, or the scholar whose thirst for knowledge, inflamed by ambition, and the intersection of the duty of intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the intervention of any elements or considerations which should entire the knowledge of the duty of intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the duty of intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the duty of intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the duty of intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the duty of intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the duty of intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life, or the duty of intervention or principle. We do not knowledge him to undervalue health and life or the duty of intervention or principle.

others in this eager and toil-worn age? If the philanthropist were a sluggard, other men would trample on him as they pressed forward in the great caravan of life. If he had not an indomitable perseverance, he would be thrown back by other resolute Extracts from a Discourse on 'The Spirit of Re-laborers after success, jostling him on every form,' preached on Fast Day, April 8, 1852, at the He must be firm and strong, if he would he

S. Gannett:—

This is my subject—the Spirit of Reform. I would describe it, and criticise it, independently of its local application.

We must first, however, settle one point,—that there is need of reform,—that of the spirit of which I shall speak has a work to do which ought to be done. I am not sure 'that a secret incredulity on this point is not the ground of that want of interest which many persons manifest in the philanthropic enterprises of the day. The world is well enough as it is, or it is growing better fast enough, is the thought which governs their minds, though it may, not cross their lips. Indeed, a man would be rather ashaned to say aloud that society appears to him to need no improvement. But most of us, probably, entertain a less lively sense than facts would warrant of the evils which press upon the world. If the statistics of suffering or vice, in any of its forms, be laid before us, we are apt to dismiss them with the remark, that they are delusive, if not wholly false. Let statistics alone, then; when most accurate, they are eonly indications of a terrible truth. No calculation of the amount of money wasted, crime committed, or lives lost by any one social indulgence can increasing in many carnestly preaching in many car

lation of the amount of money wasted, crime committed, or lives lost by any one social indulgence can expose the enormity of the evil. No catalogue of half-starved men or half-clad women can reveal the misery that ensues from an unjust remuneration of later while suffering can never be told, it can only be intimated; while behind this lie a wretchedness and a sinfulness that neither figures por words can exhibit. Put aside statistics, and the distribution of principle is violated, do not seem to be exactly consistent with some of his own recorded views at previous periods of his life. We have before us there would be not words can exhibit. Put aside statistics, and the distribution of Finance, in the Hungarian Diet, July the state the masses of feet which lie moon the world's 20. 1848, on the question whether Hungary should heart of society? Look, in this middle of the nine-teenth century of the Christian era, not at Heathen Diet. Twelve thousand Hungarian troops were at coon rie, but at Christian Euroje or Prot stant Amer-that time fighting under Radetsky against the Ital-

Archiv des Ungarischen Ministeriums.

He begins by stating that he would have avoided the discussion of the Italian question, if he had felt of the Union, and with slavery as a permanent institution in the other half; at Boston, the city of our love, with its provocations to intemperance at every corner of the streets, its well known allurements to licentiousness, its crowded abodes of indigence and pull; look where you will,—alas! look into our homes and our churches, and if you can say that there is no need of reform, why, then you are one of the European confederation. They should not overlock its bearings upon their own fate and destiny. The hoped that they would not deem it an occasion provides the confederation of the property of the theoretics in the confederation. merely for the ventilation of personal feeling, but look upon the question as it affected Hungary and the Austrian empire. Private sympathies and antip athics must always give way to the general good Will they look upon it as a matter of abstract prin ciple, or as coming under the province of politics f government must be modified by changes of re lation and circumstances. If we lay down a princi ple, we must adhere with iron rigor to all its conquences. If we Hungarians approve the outbreak in Raly, because Italy fights for its national freedom, then we must also approve the Croatian insurrection; for they, in my opinion, are also fighting for freedom. As an individual, he confessed a sympathy for the Italian people, and, for the interests of civilization, he could wish that it might be free and have a free government; but if they asked his opinion as min

ister, he would give the views of the ministry. Before the ministry was formed, we were asked on the part of Austria, whether we would assume part of the national debt, and we answered that it was impossible. Then, said Austria, if you will not assume any part of the national debt, and Italy break loose from us, the result will be national bankruptcy. Then we were asked if we would undertake to send men into Italy, and we answered that this also was impossible. When the ministry was formed, insur inet said that as the war in Italy must be brought to a close, and as Hungary will not assume part of the national debt, they must look for help where the can find it, and have recourse to Jellechich. can not it, and have recourse to Jenechich. This is the heavy necessity which has been laid upon Hungary. We have always maintained that the war in Italy should be ended, and that the present position of Italy was untenable. The sooner the end comes the better. But as our own land was in a disturbed state, we could not give material aid. If Austria is disposed to maintain the rights of Hungary, Hunga-The sympathy of France is ready to be extended to the Lombardo-Venitian Republic, but not to the same country as a kingdom under Charles Albert. He has no more right to the throne of that country than Jellachich has to that of Croatia. He has n more right to interfere in the contest maintained by the Lombardo-Venetian for their liberties against Austria, than, for instance, the Czar would have in we can spare at home, to aid you, not to oppress Italian freedom, but to procure a just and fitting peace. To the Italians we say, 'Strain not the cords too tight, because, if the quiet and progress of our own country require that there should be peace on your soil, we must help Austria.' As a private individual his sympathy was with the Italians. He had said so again and again, and he could not but rejoice at every Italian victory, though every one was bought with Hungarian blood. But the ministry could not act from feelings of private sympathy. It did not fol-iow that any troops would be actually sent, but the ministry wanted a moral effect to be produced, that by this declaration a peace might be soon concluded, which would respond to the wishes of the Italian people, and maintain the dignity of the thron It is easy to say that the twe've thousand Hungarian should return home, but, at the same time, thirty-fiv thousand Illyrians would come back, and that, too

when we are not prepared to meet in arms these thirty-five thousand Illyrians.'

This speech, of which the above is but a brief abstract, suggests one or two reflections which have stract, suggests one or two reflections which have some importance in relation to the present position of Kossuth before the American people. It will be observed that the leading idea of this speech is, that this and other political questions are to be settled. not by sympathy or upon general principles, but according to the exigencies and that the question of interference, especially, is to be decided by a consideration of the interests of the interfering or intervening State; and it was therefore, advisable for Hungary, which at that time stood towards Austria in the attitude of a quasi-inde stood towards Austria in the attitude of a quasi-inde-pendent power, to aid the latter to put down the in-surrection in Lombardy, because it was on the whole advantageous for Hungary. But his uniform doctrine before the American people has been, that non-in-tervention is a principle of universal application, which it is our mission to make respected. speech at Brooklyn, e says:— There is an interprinciples must be, that every country has the right to dispose of its destinies, itself, and that no foreign power can have the right to interfere with its domestic concerns.' In his speech before the military in New York, he says that he asks the United States to check and not permit Russian interference in

We are not disposed to quarrel with the scope doctrines of Kossuth's speech in Hungary, in itself considered. The course which he advises may have considered. The course which he advises may have been dictated by sound policy. At any rate, we are not disposed to say it was not so. If the ministry felt that their plans for the progress and good of their own country would be promoted by aiding Austria in its struggles on the plains of Lombardy, we admit that they had a right to encourage and advise that measure. A nation may always intervene to protect its own interests, or guard its own instructions. But we must say that the greech is any

The Austrian rule has always been odions to the people of Northern Italy. There has never been the least blending or fusion between the two races.—
There is no community of language, feeling or manners. The Italians hate the Austrians as oppressors, and despise them as coarse, unintellectual barbarians. It has always been a far more galling and connecsity velocities that the which Humany has harm. rians. It has always been a far more galling and oppressive yoke than that which Hungary has borne, for the Hungarians have had many elements of liberty and nationality, and, in many respects, were an independent people. But Northern Italy has been ruled like a subjugated province, and the teasing, fretting and grinding character of that rule is a matter of general notoriety. This down-trodden people rise up against Austria. They fight bravely and successfully against her armies. Austria is hard pushed. With twelve thousand Hungarians already in her pay, she asks Hungary for more men. Kossuth, though his sympathies are all the other way, gives his voice and hand in aid of the demand, on the ground that the interests of Hungary require that Lombardy should be reduced again under Austrian rule. And what was the excuse of the Emperor of Russia for interfering in the Hungarian struggle? Why it was this—that the existence of a republic on Russia for interfering in the Hungarian struggle?
Why it was this—that the existence of a republic on the confines of Russia was highly detrimental to the interests of Russia, and could not be tolerated. Now, what is the difference between the two cases? If Russian interference to subdue Hungary was If Russian interference to subdue Hungary was wrong on principle, why is not Hungarian interference to subdue Lombardy also wrong? If Hungarian interference in Lombardy be justified on the ground of policy, why may not the Emperor of Russia protect himself by the same plea? What argument is Kossuth now using, which might not have been used against him by a Milunese nobleman in the summer of 1842. Part Carrier Company. the summer of 1848?—Boston Courier.

From the Essex County Freeman.

#### THE BOSTON SCHOOL POR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

Our thanks are due to Dr. S. G. Howe for the Our manks are due to Dr. S. G. Howe for the third and final report of this School. Three years have now elapsed since this experiment began, and the report proves beyond a doubt that the results have been exceedingly gratifying to the friends and protectors of these unfortunate youth. When we contrast the care taken of them in this institution, and the improvement made by them with their for and the improvement made by them, with their for-mer condition, cut off from their kind, filthy, brutish, often consigned to the houses of correction, we must publicly thank the good Doctor, who, under Providence, having been eyes to the blind, is now both mind and hope to the idiot.

Whole Christian world at their backs, were to come to him and bear witness in favor of Shadrach's manhood; or that of Sunsa, he would denounce them as foreign emissaries or disorganizing abolitionists and

dence, having been eyes to the blind, is now both mind and hope to the idiot.

He informs us in this report, that there are probably some 1400 or 1500 idiotic persons now in Massachusetts, the commissioners in 1847-8 reporting about 1200. Before this school was commenced, it was thought that Idiots were beyond the educator's skill. However, a trial was made. Ten pupils were selected by the State in 1848, and the school formed. Some private pupils were taken, moreover, to eke out the State appropriation. Three years have elapsed, and twenty-eight pupils have received the benefit of the School. They have been improved in health, their gross animal appetites have been reduced into human moderation, vicious and debasing practices broken up, filthy habits exchanged for cleanly ones, intellect has dawned from the night of darkness, and moral affections sprung up from the chaos of selfish desires.

These benefits have been effected, though the

chaos of selfish desires.

These benefits have been effected, though the work was a new one in this country, though there reading upon or allusion to the subject of slavery, was a lack of teachers, and of a person well 'versed in physiology and the laws of hygiene, as well and one which advancing light and civilization would as the more immediate philosophy of the mind, in certainly live down. But since the legislative act ordered direct and vary the kind and amount of bodily and mental exercise of the pupils according to varying circumstances'—and though the majority of recommending the remanding of escaped fugitives pupils were not proper subjects, being between ten and twenty years, instead of between five and ten, the average being twelve years. Besides, not more always and estimable people in the Free States of the average being twelve years. Besides, not more than half of the whole were sound in limb and in the North, deliberations and discussions as to what good boddy health. Four could not even sit erect. Christian duty could be on this head, she could only

Out of the gluttonous, omniverous, lazy, sluggish, lies on the other side?' debased Idiots, we have this report:—

Of the whole number of pupils of whom account is to be made, four, the youngest of whom was about six years of age, could not sit erect, and had no use of their limbs when they entered the school; they could not even put victuals to their mouths. Two could not even put victuals to their mouths. of them only proved to be proper subjects, and remained. They have both greatly improved: they can sit up at a desk or table, and one can use his legs and toddle about by holding on the wall.

An and two, with a long chain detween, similar to the manner in which horses are fastened for droving.—

He says that on one cold night, several of them has their ears and toes frozen. The mate of the boat Mr. Newton, threatened to raise a company to libe

ned. Four now talk, that is, use more or

Of the remaining twenty-four, only twelve remained over a year. Of these twelve, eight now know their letters, and can make out single sentences, and som

can read simple stories. We see that Dr. Seguin, from Paris, a well-know instructor of idoute emitter, and the subject of Idocy, and and scientific work on the subject of Idocy, for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced, bearing the frigate for the light winds we experienced.

sional dancers and singers are called, Jenny Lind's claims to the public adulation were, according to cor-rect logic, as small as hers. If it was because of

circulates them against a woman.

We have nothing to say concerning the vagne aspersions of the character of Lola Montez, further

we have nothing to say concerning the vagne aspersions of the character of Lola Montez, further, than that she solemnly denies them; and her negative, to our mind, outweighs all the crude, unshinged fumas that ever were set afloat by cowardly jesuitism, in order to destroy its bravest foes.

But who is it that most vehemently and violently denounces her? Who is it that is most scandalized by her visit to the Boston schools? It is the Boston Transcript, edited by the poet-laureate of pink-pinafores and puppy dogs. And now let us mark the grounds upon which this moral philosopher, of the Domby school, defends his attacks upon this woman. He says he does not attack her because she is really bad. Oh no! he doubtless knows plenty of this son, and retaining the confidence of the public, entities, and retaining the confidence of the public, entitles, the metal and industry are sure of ultimate triumph.—N. Y. Tribuse.

Epes Sargent, or any living man, to prove one im-proper act in her life? Does not justice demand proper act in her life? Does not justice deman this? We think it does. Even if she were wors than report alleges, ought we not to remember the words of the Scottish poet?— Oh, gently scan thy brother man, still gentler, sister,

The promulgation of such diabolical morality as that of the Boston Transcript, in defence of social prescription, is far more injurious to the purity of the public mind than a million of visits to the public schools by such as Lola Montez. Right, justice, truth, and honorable feeling, are all made subject to general opinion. The moral law is nothing in the eyes of this paper, compared with general opinion.— The chaste Penelope was not chaste, according to the doctrines of this amiable moralist, for it was generally believed at Ithica, that 'she was no bette than she should have been,' notwithstanding all the

than she should have been,' notwithstanding all the tears she shed for Ulysses.

But, notwithstanding the Transcript's pretended submission to general opinion, that statement also must be received with exceptions. It submits only to the general opinion of the vulgar rich. The train-oil and cod-fish tristocracy of Boston is the Transcript's world in general, including St. Petersburg, Vienna, and the Tuilleries. If the twelve apostles, in their humble Galilean garments, and the whole Christian world at their backs, were to come to him and bear witness in favor of Shadrach's man-

First American edition, just published and for sale by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washington street, 'For many years of her life, the author avoided all

eventeen were dumb, many of them absolutely so, think, These men and Christians do not know what our of the School were discharged as being so disordered in intellect that they could not be kept. The School, moreover, should have been in the country, or provided with sufficient land for agricultural pursuits. The apartments were in the city, with straitened room.

Under these difficulties, something has been done.

Under these difficulties, something has been done.

Out of the gluttoness consistence less along its lies on that valley and shadow of death, that lies on the other side 2.

regs and toddle about by holding on the wall.

Seven had very imperfect use of their limbs. They could walk about a room feebly, but could not help themselves. Of these seven, four only remained; and of these four, three have greatly improved them to gather around the other has not. Seventeen were filthy in their habits. Of these, thirteen have greatly improved, Most of them are now habitually clean, and always desirons of being so. The other four have as yet made lattle improvement.

Twenty-two could be supported by the several hundred of their relatives and friends bade them a last farewell at the shore as the boat left.

Twenty-two could not dress themselves. Of the fort, Ky., by her will emancipated all her slavestwelve who remained over a year, eight now dress themselves without assistance. that which in Southern markets would command from Of the whole twenty-eight, twenty-one could not \$15.000 to \$50.000, purchased for their thirteen hunfeed themselves. Of these twenty-one, eleven only were retained more than a year, but all of these save Miami canal. Twenty-seven of these disenthralled one have greatly improved in this respect.

With regard to intellectual condition, eighteen were dumb, or used only a few detached words in an interjectional sense,—as Mamma! Of these only ten agricultural implements and stores for their new remained. Four now talk their issues agreed. These liberated blacks will now have all the ad

These liberated blacks will now have all the advantage of education, of religious culture and self-development, and their children's children, educated and ennobled, will dearly cherish the memory of the magnanimous Kentucky slaveholder.—Cincinnation of the whole number, only four knew their letters. Of the remaining twenty-four, only twelve remained were a year. Of these twelvers are the state of the second of the sec

## Extract of a letter, dated

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR PORTS RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 3d, 1852.

We were thirty-nine days on our passage, from the Boston Navy Yard; which was a very quick one able and scientific work on the subject of Idiocy, &c., has agreed to take charge of this School long enough to organize the classes and introduce his method of training. For about two months he has been at work, and his class of thirty pupils give abundant proof of his ability. An Asylum for idiots and feeble-minded youth has also been established in New York,—Massachusetts getting somewhat of the start in the race of benevolence.

The institution in our State is open to the children of indigent parents, gratis. The best age for admission is between six and twelve years. Persons applying should address the Governor under certain forms of application and admission terms, which may be easily procured from the Representatives of the several cities or towns of the Commonwealth.

The visit of Lola Montez to one or two of the public schools in Boston, has produced considerable discussion in the newspapers, and seems to have been the cause of some excitement amongst the venerable members of the School Committee. Why is should have been so, we do not profess to determine. If it is because Lola Montez is an artiste, as professional dancers and singers are called, Jenny Lind's should have been so, we do not profess to determine. If it is because Lola Montez is an artiste, as professional dancers and singers are called, Jenny Lind's should have been so, we do not profess to determine. If it is because Lola Montez is an artiste, as professional dancers and singers are called, Jenny Lind's should have been so, we do not profess to determine. If it is because Lola Montez is an artiste, as professional dancers and singers are called, Jenny Lind's should have been so, we do not profess to determine. If it is because Lola Montez is an artiste, as professional dancers and singers are called, Jenny Lind's should he given out at that time. A Temperance Society has been formed, which numbers about forty. I have, by the permission of the captain, formed a Bilectas formed and five little captain formed a Bilectas formed and five lit

rect logic, as small as hers. If it was because of certain rumors concerning her character, the plea is inadmissable, because rumors are more likely to be false than true, in all cases where vulgar gentility literal patronage from the white citizens. This fact shows that the prejudice of color is not so strong as is well as they not have nothing to say concerning the vague as

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November 14

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Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consult, it senior partner, Thomas Smith, having retired firm the firm, and sold all his interest to his co partner. the firm, and some the street who will settle all demands.

THOMAS SMITH, MODEX.

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